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THE AUSTRALASIAN
JOURNAL OF



PHARMACY

The Official Journal of the
Associated Pharmaceutical Organisations
of Australia

Official Journal of the
Pharmaceutical Society of
New Zealand

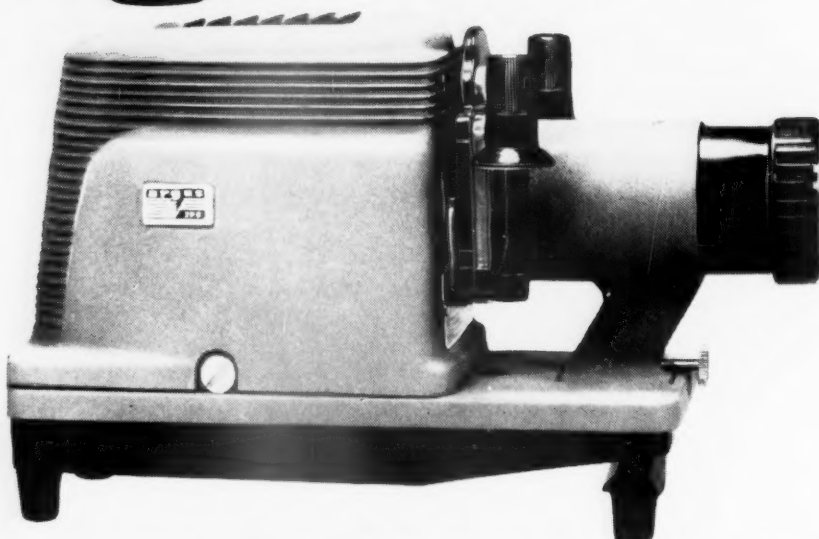
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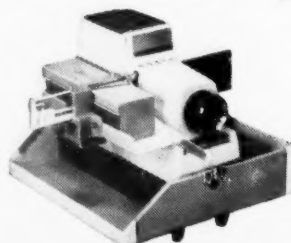
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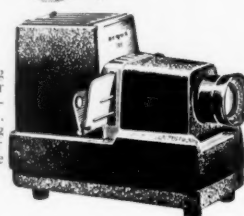
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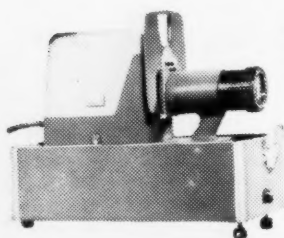
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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATIONS — 1959

Final Examination:

Commences February 12.
Entries close January 22.

Intermediate Examination:

February 9.
Entries close January 19.

By Order of the Board,

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

360 Swanston Street,
Melbourne.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Pharmacy Qualifying Examination

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Wednesday, 4th February, 1959.

Time Table

Pharmaceutics I—Wednesday, 4th February, Morning.

Pharmaceutics II—Thursday, 5th February, Morning.

Prescription Reading and Posology—Thursday, 5th February, Afternoon.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic—Friday, 6th February, Morning.

Practical work commences on Monday, 9th February.

Entry forms are available from the Board only.

Fee for part or whole of the Examination is £3.3.0.

Applications close with the last post on 9th January, 1959.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar.

Fifth Floor,
Wincombe House,
52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

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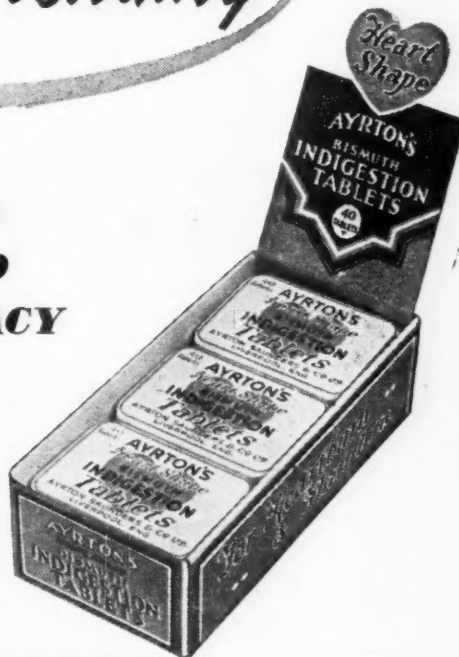
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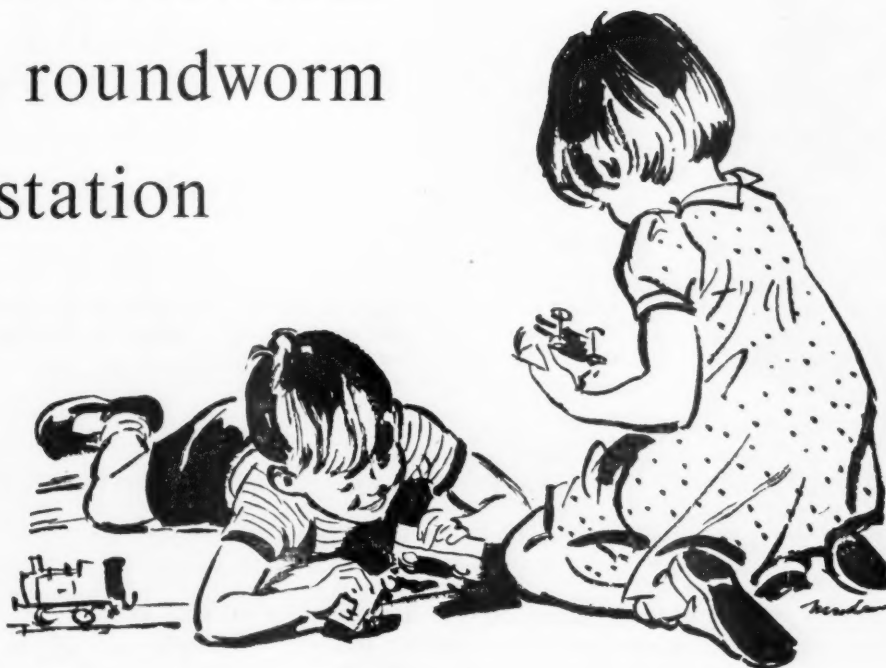
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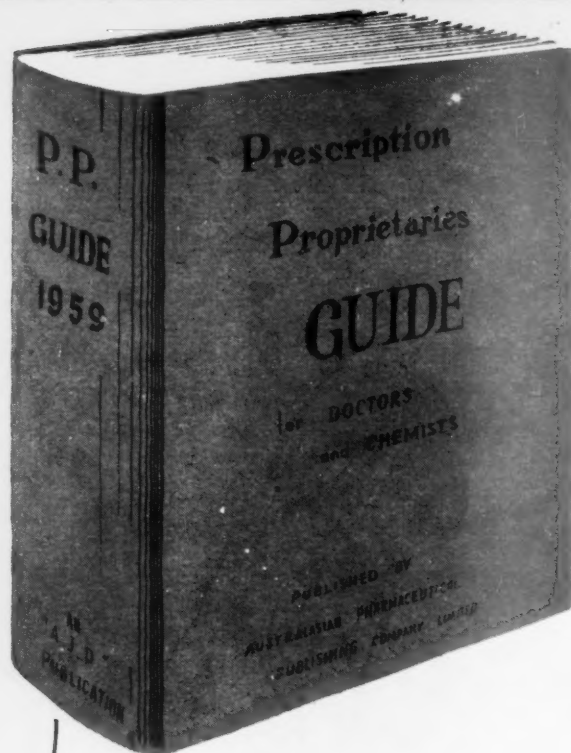
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AJP—Nov, 58

Degree Course in Queensland

THE announcement of the Minister of Health for Queensland published in the Queensland section of the Journal this month is news of very great interest and importance.

By a curious turn of events it would appear that the State which has experienced the greatest frustration and opposition in its efforts to raise the standard of pharmaceutical education will be the first to introduce a degree standard in pharmacy for its graduates.

Details of the course and of the changes in the system of training generally have not yet been disclosed. It is obvious, however, that there will be major alterations—possibly requiring amendment of the basic requirements set down in the Pharmacy Act.

All these matters will be watched with very keen interest by pharmaceutical chemists and leaders of the profession in Australia and abroad.

In New South Wales, too, the new three-year continuous university course will be introduced in 1960. Apprenticeship will be abolished and a term of full time practical training in pharmacies after completion of the university course will replace the old formal apprenticeship.

Important changes in Victoria and Tasmania also are being planned.

These moves are indicative of progress. Pharmacy today, and as we view it tomorrow, is far different from that of yesterday.

Educations must be geared to the new conditions. Progress in the field of pharmacology and the development of new pharmaceutical products has been so rapid that pharmacy as practised today would be almost unrecognisable to the practitioner of 25 years ago.

This is progress. Bold policies and positive action are necessary to meet the challenge which the new order presents. Sentimentalism and undue deference to procedures and methods

of the past could retard progress in the profession. It is good, therefore, to note the advances taking place at present. Young men and women entering pharmacy are anxious that the standard of the profession should be elevated; the older members believe that the services given by pharmacists, the high standard of skill and knowledge they are required to possess and the responsibility they carry warrant higher recognition than they have received in the past. Many see added prestige and public recognition coming from a university degree in pharmacy.

The holding of a university degree ensures that education in a particular field shall be of an acceptable university standard and this is of great significance. It does not of itself confer status on individual or profession. It cannot rid a profession of its defects and ills. Maximum benefit can be derived only by acceptance of standards of practice and professional conduct compatible with university status.

There is now, and probably will be for a considerable time, an indispensable need for practising pharmaceutical chemists to take an important part in the training of pharmaceutical students in the routine and practice of pharmacy and dispensary. Part of their responsibility will be that of instructing their pupil trainees in the routine of everyday business, the conventions of pharmaceutical practice, relationships with the public and, above all, in the traditions and ethics of their chosen profession.

Full time academic courses and unbroken periods of training which will take the place of the interrupted training schedules of the past will afford greater opportunity to master pharmacists to fulfil their training obligations and it is to be hoped that in the new conditions students, practitioners and the community will benefit.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Annual Report of the Director-General of Health for New Zealand

The report of the Director-General of Health of New Zealand for the year 1957-58 contains a mass of interesting information in regard to the health services of the Dominion.

Of particular interest to pharmaceutical chemists are the portions of the report relating to Pharmaceutical Benefits and Poisons and Dangerous Drugs. The Director in his report states that it is pleasing to record that the rising cost of pharmaceutical benefits has been halted, and that the estimate for the year was **under-spent** by approximately £500,000. The following comparative figures from the report are informative:—

Year	Number of Prescriptions	Average Cost per Prescription	Number of Prescriptions per Head	Cost of Prescriptions per Head of Population
		s. d.		£ s. d.
1943	3,500,000	3 3	2.1	0 6 10
1948	6,300,000	4 11½	3.5	0 17 3
1953	9,146,000	6 7	4.5	1 10 0
1958	12,204,000	7 3½	5.5	2 0 0

Total expenditure on pharmaceutical benefits for 1943 was £563,247; for 1948, £1,558,350; for 1953, £3,015,833; and for 1958, £4,466,541.

Dangerous Drugs

The report states that the wide use of newer scientific drugs with addiction producing potential has been in addition to rather than in substitution for the older drugs of similar pharmacological effect. Inspection of records kept by persons authorised to handle Dangerous Drugs is the source from which addicts are traced. According to the report, the number of known addicts had decreased irregularly from a peak figure of 72 in the year 1953 to 42 in 1957. Credit for this is given to early detection by inspecting pharmacists and the willing co-operation of the medical profession in regard to departmental requirements.

The reference to poisons in the report is brief. It is stated that the provisions of the Poisons Act 1934 have become inadequate to deal with the problems connected with poisons, and that during the year a substantial amount of information was obtained on poisons at present in use and desirable precautions in their handling, so that a reassessment of the provisions governing distribution and use of poisons in New Zealand may be made.

Pharmaceutical Education—Queensland

The announcement by the Minister for Health and Home Affairs, Dr. H. W. Noble, that the degree course in pharmacy in Queensland will commence at the University in 1960, has been very favourably received and brings to fruition the long struggle waged by Queensland pharmacy over the years, to raise the standard of education in this State.

While the curriculum is not yet finalised, students will complete the course as Bachelors of Pharmacy and an additional fourth year will enable them to attain the further degree of B.Sc. This will enable pharmacy to supply graduates in science from within its own ranks, surely a long-felt want, more especially as the recent advances in technological fields have made it more difficult than ever before for our pharmacists to gain employment in research and development laboratories. Graduates will now be able to compete on an equal footing with graduates from other Universities and also from overseas. Pharmacy owes much to those men of vision in this State who have devoted their time and energy over the years to the attainment of this goal.

Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 4

The Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 4, valued at £1,000, has been awarded to Mr. Ian Pitman, of Melbourne. Mr. Pitman was selected from the four applicants, which included two from Victoria, one from New South Wales and one from South Australia.

In the project submitted, Mr. Pitman, who is a graduate of the Victorian College of Pharmacy, and has commenced a Science degree at the University of Melbourne, will proceed to a Science course in an English University.



Mr. Ian Pitman.

Mr. Pitman was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne; matriculated in 1953 and qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in November, 1957. He was apprenticed to Mr. D. A. J. Phelan, of Glenferrie. During his pharmacy course Mr. Pitman won a number of prizes. In the final year of the pharmacy course he won a Kodak Prize of £25, the Ramsay Surgical Prize for Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the H. W. Manning Memorial Prize.

Barbiturate Poisoning Cases

A report that seven cases of poisoning from barbiturate tablets occurred in Brisbane during one week-end in November has again directed attention to the potential danger of the misuse of these drugs.

Hypnotic and sedative drugs have very largely replaced caustic and alkaloidal poisons as agents for accidental and deliberate poisonings. Where once arsenic, strychnine and lysol headed the list, the barbiturates now predominate. Although controls are strict, the hazard cannot be completely removed. Without control and conscientious compliance with regulations requirements by members of the pharmaceutical profession, a very serious situation could exist. The number of poisonings which occur is not known and cannot be estimated. Only those cases which come under the notice of the police, or have a fatal ending are reported and tabulated.

Some fatalities are listed in the vital statistics compiled and published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. In the Bulletin of Demography for the year 1957 figures for the Commonwealth are given. These disclose that accidental poisonings by solid and liquid substances for the year 1957 totalled 167. Eighty-seven of these were attributable to poisoning by drugs and 80 to other and unspecified solid and liquid substances. Suicidal poisonings totalled 454, of which 155 were due to poisoning by analgesic and soporific substances; other solid and liquid substances 124, and gases 175.

Pharmaceutical Service in the Army

Lt.-Colonel T. H. Gay, E.D., F.P.S., Army Headquarters, has furnished the following information:

It will be recalled that a guest editorial ("A.J.P.," September 30, 1957) drew attention to the need for more pharmacists for full-time Army service. Subsequently, there was further publicity in the Journal and Guild and R.S.L. circulars. The shortage of pharmacists serving at that time presented an acute problem to the Director-General of Medical Services, but this has since been considerably relieved.

The following officers entered the Australian Regular Army in 1958:

Temporary Captain R. W. Rosewall, Commanding Central Command Depot of Medical and Dental Stores, Adelaide, S.A.

Lieutenant G. D. Bodimeade, Pharmacist at Northern Command, Depot of Medical and Dental Stores, Meeandah, Queensland.

Lieutenant G. Durr, Pharmacist at 2 Camp Hospital, Ingleburn, N.S.W.

Lieutenant H. T. H. Cresswell, Pharmacist at Army Headquarters, Dispensary, Melbourne, Vic.

In addition, Lieutenant P. J. Tuohy served as a Citizen Military Force Officer on Full-Time Duty for six months at 3 Camp Hospital, Puckapunyal, Victoria, until October and friendly assistance received from the following firms:—

Allen & Hanburys (A/asia) Ltd., Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.,

ber, 1958. Lieutenant W. A. Williams is at present similarly serving at 1 Camp Hospital, Yeronga, Queensland, and may enter Australian Regular Army in 1959.

Whilst there is a shortage of Australian Regular Army Officers, the Army will accept full-time duty of Citizen Military Forces Officers for a minimum period of three months if to serve in their own State or six months if a move interstate is required. The minimum period for Australian Regular Army Service is now two years.

The Army is anxious to fill the existing vacancies of Lieutenant for qualified pharmacists at Puckapunyal, Victoria, and Kapooka, New South Wales, and also at Depot of Medical and Dental Stores, Sydney.

Conditions of service were last published in the Journal on page 44 of the issue of January 30, 1958. There has been a pay rise since then.

Rates are now as follows:

Pay and Allowances per Annum

Rank	Living In	Single Living Out of Camp	Married Living In or Out of Camp
	£	£	£
Lieutenant	1069	1238	1334
" after two years . .	1136	1305	1401
Captain	1262	1431	1527
" after 2 years . .	1364	1533	1629
" after 4 years . .	1466	1635	1731
Major	1588	1757	1853
" after 2 years . .	1653	1822	1983
" after 4 years . .	1718	1887	1918

Inquiries and applications for service should be made at the office of the Deputy Director of Medical Services at Army Command Headquarters in the Capital City concerned.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.

One of the most successful meetings of Section "O" A.N.Z.A.A.S. was that held in Adelaide in August, 1958. Much of the success was due to the enthusiastic and energetic organising committee in South Australia.

The committee, however, has to look for some outside assistance in finding finance required for successfully conducting the meetings, which extend over a week, and for the entertainment of visitors.

The chairman and secretary of the local organising committee, Messrs. S. A. Downie and W. B. Blanks, have expressed their appreciation of the support which the committee received, and have asked us to state that they have pleasure in publicly acknowledging the finan-

British Drug Houses (Aust. Pty.) Ltd., Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd., D.H.A. (Laboratories) Pty. Ltd., D.H.A. (S.A.) Ltd., Eli Lilly Int. Corporation, Evans Medical (Aust. Pty.) Ltd., F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Fawns & McAllan Pty. Ltd., Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., G.P. Pty. Ltd., Hamilton Laboratories Ltd., Imperial Chemical Industries of Aust. & N.Z. Ltd., Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., Kodak (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Lederle Laboratories, May & Baker Ltd., Monsanto Chemicals (A/asia) Ltd., J. McGloin Pty. Ltd., Nicholas Pty. Ltd., Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., Pfizer Pty. Ltd., Pharmaceutical Supplies Ltd., Roche Products Pty. Ltd., Roche, Tomsitt & Co. Ltd., Sandoz (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Sigma Co. Ltd., Southern Drug Co. Ltd., Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., The Upjohn Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Warner Lambert Pty. Ltd., Wyeth (Int.) Ltd.

Expert Committee on International Pharmacopoeia

The Expert Committee on the International Pharmacopoeia of the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) held a session in Geneva from November 10 to 15, under the chairmanship of Dr. T. Canback (Stockholm). The main topic under discussion was the preparation of the second edition of the International Pharmacopoeia.

The International Pharmacopoeia contains proposed specifications for the quality control of pharmaceutical preparations. Volumes I and II of the first edition have been published by W.H.O. in French, English and Spanish; translations in German and Japanese have also been made. A supplement to these two volumes is being printed.

The Expert Committee also considered at the same session the following subjects: Publication of information sheets for new pharmaceutical preparations; principles of classifications of pharmaceutical preparations; use made in various countries of the specifications of the International Pharmacopoeia. Finally, the experts considered a report from the W.H.O. Centre for Authentic Chemical Substances in Stockholm, and made recommendations concerning its future activities.

The following attended the Expert Committee sessions:—

Prof. A. Calo, Rome; Dr. T. Canback, Stockholm (chairman); Mr. T. C. Denston, London; Prof. J. A. Gautier, Paris; Dr. P. H. List, Wurzburg; Dr. L. C. Miller, New York; Prof. P. Senov, Moscow; Prof. C. Suva-gondha, Bangkok; Mr. G. R. Brown, London; Prof. H. Fluck, Zurich; Prof. R. Hazard, Paris. Prof. H. Bagges-gaard Rasmussen, Copenhagen, was unable to attend. Mr. P. Blanch, of W.H.O., acted as Secretary.

IN ITS CENTENARY YEAR RED CROSS ASKS FOR YOUR HELP

For nearly 100 years Red Cross has brought relief to suffering and helped millions of people. Throughout the world it is recognised as a symbol of peace and

neutrality, an organisation where anyone and everyone can turn for help.

This year is centenary year for Red Cross, for it was at the Battle of Solferino, Italy, in 1859, that Henri Dunant, its founder, first envisaged this great world organisation. The words written by him nearly 100 years ago in his book entitled "A Memory of Solferino" are still true today. He foresaw the need of many people contributing small and large amounts to make Red Cross possible. He wrote "The only possible way is to turn to the public. It is inevitable, it will always be inevitable, for it is through the co-operation of the public that we can expect to attain the desired goal. The imploring appeal must, therefore, be made to men of all countries, of all classes, to the mighty one of this world, and to the poorest workman; for all can, in one way or another, each in his own sphere and within his own limitations, do something to help the good work forward."

During the month of March, Red Cross asks the people of Victoria to give their financial support to enable it to carry on its many community services. This year the society is asking for £183,850.

This sum of money is not just a figure of imagination, a sum drawn from a hat—it is the actual amount needed by the Red Cross Society to balance its budget at the end of the financial year. Expenditure is carefully watched, expenses are kept to a minimum, but if Red Cross is to continue to play a vital part in the life of the community, it must have money.

Here are a few facts and figures which give you some idea of the extent of Red Cross services and the financial need. Last year 49,301 pints of blood were given to sick or injured men, women and children, helping to save their lives and restore them to health. Even though the Commonwealth and State Governments assist Red Cross in the financial support of the Blood Transfusion Service, the Society spent £13,628.

The Welfare Service last year helped 2,813 individuals or families with many and varied personal problems which mostly have their origin indirectly or directly, in sickness or disability. Sometimes the assistance required is merely advice, at other times it may be material help, to tide the family over until a pension or sickness allowance comes through. No matter what the problem, the Red Cross social worker will listen and do all she can to help. An Emergency Housekeeper Scheme is available to families of ex-servicemen. These housekeepers take over and look after a family while the mother is in hospital. All these services cost money and last year Red Cross spent £26,199 on its welfare work.

The first priority of Red Cross has always been to serving and ex-service personnel whether in service, repatriation or civilian hospitals. This work includes the provision of libraries, a hospital visiting service, Red Cross centres at the service hospitals and the repatriation hospitals, Bundoora, Heidelberg and McLeod Sanatorium. Then there is the work in the mental hospitals of Victoria; every hospital has a library and all borrow from the central record library. In addition many have live recitals or programmes arranged for them under the Music in Mental Hospitals Scheme. These services last year cost £33,952.

There are many other ways in which Red Cross is helping people greatly in need of that help. The organisation must always be prepared and ready to meet any emergency that should arise, whether it be a disaster caused by floods or bushfires, or a tragedy such as the ship "Skaubryn," which was abandoned after catching fire. All the survivors were given clothing by Red Cross.

Red Cross has a wonderful record of service both in the State of Victoria and throughout the world. By giving your donation, large or small, to Red Cross next March, you will ensure that these services will continue and expand. You will be sharing in all that Red Cross does, YOU will be there when people help people.

Please help to make this Centenary Year Appeal a great success.

—From Red Cross (Victorian Division).

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS. B.Sc. F.P.S.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION (F.I.P.)

BRUSSELS ASSEMBLY

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY SIR HUGH LINSTEAD

"Individuality in Pharmacy"

(Abstract)

"During the lifetime of most of those present, men had waged two world wars among themselves. What lessons had those wars taught? We have learnt that, if a war settles some problems, the peace that follows creates more, equally grave and complex; that the word victory had little meaning; and that humanity as a whole was always the victim.

In every human being there was a quality of independence that neither defeat nor oppression nor privation could suppress. That quality was individuality: the knowledge that, at least for the individual's lifetime, it was the individual self who was the focus and centre of the world. He felt that that was the theme that animated the great Brussels Exhibition. It was his own belief that fear of atomic warfare had halted humanity on the very brink of annihilation, and that from now on mankind faced years of readjustment and reassessment without a major conflict. They would be years during which mankind would need to meet and overcome other obstacles than war that stood in the way of his inheriting the world. Many of the new problems would be created by the sheer success of the current scientific revolution. Nothing could be done to halt and little to check these processes, for political propaganda, commercial advertising and the making of newer, faster, better machines would continue to accelerate the tempo of life. As the world contracted in space and in time its pressure on the individual man would become intense. "The problem for humanity today," said Sir Hugh, "is how man is to reassert his control over his environment." To be more limited and more precise, what could they in pharmacy do to keep, or to put back, the individual pharmacist in the centre of the pharmaceutical picture?

That was the challenge to those present. Man-made complications in pharmacy were well enough known to all and, as an example, in the library of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain there were some thirty national pharmacopoeias and the International Pharmacopoeia. "Water," says the international pharmacopoeia, "is a 'clear, colourless, odourless, tasteless, liquid'." The British Pharmacopoeia states "clear, colourless, tasteless" . . . The United States Pharmacopoeia states "clear, colourless, odourless." "Has not the time come for someone to question whether it is necessary in those thirty

ARTICLES

- International Pharmaceutical Federation (F.I.P.).
- The Cultural Value of Local Societies: How to Enjoy the Fruits of Science.
- Some Aspects of Cellular Differentiation.
- Virus Diseases.
- Chemical Industry in Canada.
- Australia's Phytotron.
- Developmental Projects in Hospital Pharmacy.
- The Properties and Application of New Emulsifying and Thickening Agents.
- Science and the State.

countries and more, for thirty Commissions and more to meet year in and year out in order to inform us that in Britain water is tasteless but not odourless, and in the United States odourless but not tasteless?" He believed that much unnecessary duplication of effort at national level could be avoided if, for example, the standards of the International Pharmacopoeia were adopted more readily by national Commissions, and if a serious attempt were made by international agreement to produce an international register of names for new medicaments which would be authoritative in every country.

When considering the complications created by the increasing use of advertising and propaganda of all kinds in relation to medicine, Sir Hugh believed the antidote was the scientific knowledge of the physician and pharmacist. The modern role of the pharmacist must be to keep abreast of the new wealth that poured from the research laboratories, so that he could offer to the physician a considered and well-balanced judgment upon the value of new medicaments, and a judicial assessment of the propaganda of manufacturers. Such a service could be performed only by a most competent pharmacist, equipped with a wide scientific knowledge and possessing personal qualities of judgment and integrity which alone could give authority to his opinions. Pharmacy was both a science and a profession.

As a science it could join in the scientific revolution with enthusiasm. As a profession it must regard that revolution with respectful caution. Replacement of the extemporaneously prepared medicine by the speciality could be visualised, said Sir Hugh, as a continuation of that trend to the stage at which the choice of medicine after diagnosis would be almost mechanical, and dispensing would be a purely automatic action calling for little more than the ability to read accurately. No conception of prescribing or dispensing could be more wrong or charged with greater danger to the fundamental ideals for the care of sick persons. The patient was a human being and not a piece of biochemical apparatus. His needs were not to be satisfied solely by mechanical means. Most clients entering the pharmacy for medicine were in some degree in distress, and required that indefinable sympathy that could only be offered by an individual whose conception of his duty extended far beyond the mechanical handing over of a package. Ministries of Health, municipalities, sickness insurance societies and all who were responsible for the organisation of the services for the sick must ensure that humanity and personality were not sacrificed to economy or superficial efficiency anywhere in the service. The pharmacist had the responsibility and the duty sometimes to say no, whether to a physician if the needs of the patients seemed to demand it; to a client in his own best interest:

to sickness insurance societies; or even to a Ministry of Health. More often he would be aiding and advising the physician, the client and the society, but the right to say no according to professional standards was a right that belonged to every independent professional man "because he is independent and because he is a professional man, indeed because he is man."—"Chemist and Druggist," September 13, 1958.

THE CULTURAL VALUE OF LOCAL SOCIETIES: HOW TO ENJOY THE FRUITS OF SCIENCE

Abstract of Presidential Address, Section X. British Association. Glasgow Meeting, by Lord Boyd-Orr.

(From *Nature*, August 30, 1958)

"Though all governments are clamouring for more science, human society is suffering acute indigestion from an overdose of science. For example, it is estimated that in a third world war, with the weapons we already have, 90 per cent. of the people in the northern hemisphere would be wiped out. One would have thought that that was plenty to be going on with, yet in government 'hush-hush' laboratories there is probably more research to improve weapons of war than in any other field.

In industry, science has increased the output per man and the total capacity for production to such an extent that although a large part of industrial potential is engaged in producing armaments, factories produce goods for peaceful uses faster than they can be dispersed and consumed, so that production has to be slowed down with resulting unemployment which, in the United States, where technology is most advanced, at present exceeds five million. To find work for people is now a major domestic political problem. But science still advances. It is estimated that when automation and other improvements foreshadowed are applied, one man will be able to produce as much as four or five at present.

Equally great is the advance in biological science. Where modern medicine has been applied, the expectation of life at birth has increased by twenty years since 1900. It is now being applied in all countries and in forty years the present population of the world is likely to be doubled, and doubled again in the succeeding thirty years. Yet medical research is being intensified—and rightly so. But too little thought is being given to how long the earth will be able to support its human inhabitants.

Thus, in one generation, the advance of science has made war obsolete unless, of course, our civilisation lacks the intelligence to avoid committing suicide. It has lifted the burden of labour from man's shoulders and changed scarcity, with inevitable poverty, for the majority of the people in the world to one of potential abundance for all mankind. It has made it possible to free the human family from most of the suffering and premature death which has afflicted it since man first appeared on the earth.

What is needed today is, not more science, but changes in the structure of society to enable people to enjoy the rich fruits science has already made available. Governments—even to some extent, totalitarian governments—cannot bring about big changes until people realise the need for them. The British Association, especially by its presidential addresses, is doing much to enlighten the public on the powers of science and the problems they have created. It is suggested that this should now be its main function.

Several sections might consider common big issues and report their findings in non-technical language. Section X, which consists of about 170 allied societies, the members of which represent the more intelligent part of the population of Britain, might consider the changes needed to adjust society to the new atomic age. By doing this it would promote knowledge, wisdom and

benevolence, or in other words "culture," which this scientific age so sadly lacks.

The British Association can perform an even more valuable service than it has done in the past by adapting its meetings to throw the searchlight of science on world affairs.

SOME ASPECTS OF CELLULAR DIFFERENTIATION

Abstract of Presidential Address to Section I (Physiology), British Association, Glasgow Meeting, by Dr. E. N. Willmer.

(From *Nature*, August 30, 1958)

"The manner in which the cells of a highly developed organism such as man differentiate is not a problem which can ever be solved by the study of that organism alone. For example, in human embryology there comes a time when certain connective tissue cells, the fibroblasts, begin to produce collagen and form an intercellular fibrous matrix. The problem of the formation of these fibres was not, however, first solved for man; its solution must have already been achieved many millions of years ago, when the calcareous sponges were first evolved, for they, like the majority of animals in all groups, form a ground-substance with collagen fibres.

It may therefore be more profitable to investigate the collagen-forming cells when they first appear, as, for example, in sponge embryos, than to study them only in what may be a specialised form in man. In the embryos of calcareous sponges, the fibre-forming cells originate from the flagellate cells which constitute the animal pole of the embryo. The posterior amoeboid cells do not apparently contribute. An investigation of the difference between these two types of cell may therefore yield information about the original conditions which led to the production of fibres. At an even more primitive level, study of an amoeba (*Naegleria*), which shows dimorphism, in that it may exist in either an amoeboid or a flagellate form according to the ionic concentration of its surroundings, emphasises the influence of the ionic environment on cell form. It perhaps also suggests the possibility that the anterior and flagellate cells of the sponge may react in one way to their ionic environment while the posterior amoeboid cells react in an opposite manner, and that the two types of cells are combined in one embryo in such a way as to maintain the ionic stability of the organism as a whole.

The further possibility that, since the fibre-forming cells of the sponge are formed from the flagellate cells of the embryo, the mucoproteins and fibres (or their precursors) are in some way related to the maintenance of ionic equilibrium by the cells seems to be one worth considering. The suggestion is therefore made that the preservation of ionic equilibrium by a cell may involve the production of certain metabolic by-products; for example, hexosamines or related substances from which mucoproteins and mucopolysaccharides can be built on one hand, and glutamic acid, proline, or hydroxyproline from which collagen fibres can be synthesised on the other. A cell which is moving cations across its membrane in one direction may perhaps drive these by-products in the other direction. Some cells derived from the flagellate cells (for example, fibroblasts) would thus be in a strong position for forming intercellular matrices, because they normally liberate the necessary precursors, whereas other cells, for example, those corresponding to the amoeboid cells, would be more likely to store the mucoproteins within their cytoplasm and have to turn the glutamic acid, proline, etc., to other uses within the cell.

This is certainly an over-simplification of the position, but it may serve to illustrate a general principle. It may therefore be more profitable to tackle cellular differentiation from rather more basic premises, and to study the origin of the simplest colonial forms, for it was they who were the first to solve the problems of

cell adhesion, of ionic and osmotic balance, and of mechanical stability. If it could be discovered how they achieved these ends, and how their cells became differentiated accordingly, then the mutual relationships of cells, in higher organisms, and the influence of hormones and "organisers" upon them, might be made somewhat more easily intelligible.

VIRUS DISEASES

Work of W.H.O.

The World Health Organisation expert committee on respiratory virus diseases, which met recently in Stockholm, expects that, in influenza outbreaks during the next few years the A/Asia/57 virus will be predominant. Stocks of vaccine available in several countries is likely to give a 60 to 70 per cent. protection. Vaccination to give protection is considered important to expectant mothers and to sufferers from cardiovascular and lung diseases and metabolic disorders. Maximum protection is ensured by administration at least a fortnight before an epidemic is expected. Vaccination will not prevent an epidemic, but may limit the effects by preventing a high death-rate and will reduce absenteeism in public services. Current research work on vaccines in the Soviet Union was reviewed by the committee's vice-chairman (Professor V. M. Zhdanov). An attenuated live virus vaccine is being administered in that country by spraying into the nose and throat. The virulence of live vaccine is too great for use in children under seven years of age. Work is being done on improving existing stocks of vaccine by mixing with a suitable "adjuvant," and studies, initiated by the W.H.O., are being carried out on the possibility of creating an animal reservoir of human influenza vaccine. — "Chemist and Druggist," September 13, 1958.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Rapid Expansion of Petrochemicals

The following is abstracted from the Presidential Address, Society of Chemical Industry, delivered in Montreal by H. Greville Smith, C.B.E., September, 1958. His address was reported in full in *Chemistry and Industry*, September 27, 1958.

"In 1938 the Canadian Government undertook to produce synthetic rubber. This choice was facilitated by the existence at Sarnia of the large Imperial Oil refinery. In 1939, Imperial Oil had developed its Suspensoid cracking process, in which the catalyst was suspended in the oil to be cracked, and this process fortunately provided large quantities of C' olefins. With the assistance of the rubber companies, and of Dow Chemical Company of the United States in regard to styrene, a fully integrated rubber plant was designed and finished by September, 1943. This plant—the only complete plant of its kind in North America, was—and still is—operated by a Crown company, Polymer Corporation.

At the end of the war its output of GR-S and butyl rubbers was 100 million lb. a year, in addition to sizeable quantities of styrene, ethylbenzene and cumene for the United States. The company had then to adjust to a peacetime economy and competition from natural rubber. This was accomplished by steady research and development and the cultivation of export markets in the face of considerable competition and currency restrictions. As a result, production in 1957 amounted to 300 million lb., of which nearly three-quarters was exported—thus one in every ten pounds of the known consumption of synthetic rubber throughout the world was produced in Canada.

The war had scarcely ended when Dow Chemical of

Canada announced its plans to make polystyrene at Sarnia, followed almost immediately by ethylene glycol. To these two plants were added units for caustic soda and chlorine, chlorohydrocarbons, ammonia, synthetic latices and ethanolamines. In a relatively short space of time, Dow Chemical of Canada established the first integrated petrochemical operation in Canada, other than the synthetic rubber operation.

Further development of the Sarnia "complex" followed. Two new oil refineries were established, at one of which Canadian Oil Companies Ltd. makes petrochemical benzene, toluene and xylene. Cabot Carbon of Canada built a carbon black plant that uses residual streams from the refineries. Ethyl Corporation of Canada has a plant in operation to make tetraethyl lead, part of the ethyl chloride required for this purpose being supplied by Dow Chemical of Canada.

The latest step in this story of integration is the construction by Imperial Oil of a plant that would enable it to supply petrochemical intermediates independently of its refinery operations. The dodecylbenzene facilities are already operating. The C₄ hydrocarbons will go to Polymer Corporation to augment its supplies, and ethylene will be utilised for the production of linear polyethylene.

Sarnia is now known as the "chemical valley" of Canada, a title with some justification.

Elsewhere petrochemicals are on a more individual basis.

The refineries at Montreal East have branched out. Shell makes isopropanol, acetone, dodecylbenzene and epoxy resins, and British American Oil and Shawinigan Chemicals in a joint company produce phenol and acetone. Union Carbide of Canada purchased a glycol plant, and on the same site is now producing polyethylene.

In the west, C-I-L took advantage of a favourable source of ethane to build a polyethylene plant at Edmonton, and Canadian Chemical Company Ltd. installed a propane-butane partial oxidation unit. The acetic anhydride from this unit is used to convert British Columbia cellulose to cellulose acetate, while the by-products are recovered and separated for use as solvents and for a variety of other purposes.

Growth of Petrochemicals

The overall effect of this petrochemical expansion is best illustrated by a few figures. Thus the number of petrochemical plants has grown from two at the end of the war to 18 in 1957, and the value of production from 24 million dollars in 1947 to 161 million dollars in 1957. These figures refer to the companies operating mainly in this field, and do not include the chief petrochemical, high octane gasoline. Of the new investment in recent years in the chemical industry, including allied products and synthetic fibres, about one-half has been in petrochemical plants.

Before the war new chemical processes often did not come into operation in Canada until many years after their discovery and reduction to practice in other countries. The first Canadian synthetic ammonia plant, for example, was built in 1930; the first hydrogen peroxide plant not till 1935. In the period during and since the war new processes began to be installed soon after their commercial development elsewhere, reflecting in some measure the advance of secondary manufacturing in this country.

Thus nylon filament and yarn manufacturing facilities using imported intermediates were installed in Canada two years after commercial operations began in the United States; subsequently the Canadian operations were expanded by Du Pont of Canada to include manufacture of intermediates from cyclohexane at Maitland, Ontario. This addition was followed by plants to convert acrylonitrile to "Orlon" fibre and to produce hydrogen peroxide by an organic chemical process, each addition coming soon after introduction of the process in the United States. The manufacture of polyester

fibre, developed in the United Kingdom, was undertaken by C-I-L, thus completing the production in Canada of most of the leading chemical fibres.

The net effect has been to bring Canada up to the front line in many of the newer chemical processes and, as we have seen, the first integrated rubber plant and the first plant to produce phenol from cumene were built in Canada.

AUSTRALIA'S PHYTOTRON

"A factory for man-made climates" was how Sir Ian Clunies Ross, Chairman of C.S.I.R.O., described C.S.I.R.O.'s new phytotron.

Sir Ian was commenting on the announcement made in August last by the Minister in Charge of C.S.I.R.O. (Mr. R. G. Casey) of the Commonwealth Government's decision to give C.S.I.R.O. £500,000 to erect a phytotron at its Division of Plant Industry, Canberra.

Sir Ian then went on to provide details of the new research tool.

The phytotron will consist of a large number of cabinets in which plants can be grown under conditions in which the climatic variables which affect them can be controlled.

It will enable scientists to tailor-make plants to suit specific regions infinitely more rapidly, precisely and economically than ever before.

Californian Phytotron

The first phytotron was designed by Professor Frits Went and was built at Pasadena, in California, U.S.A. It consists of a group of more than 50 glass houses and artificially lighted rooms, each maintained under a particular light and temperature regime.

Other rooms permit the control of wind, rain, humidity and atmospheric composition.

The plants are grown on trolleys, which can be moved, either daily or at longer intervals from one room to another.

In this way it is possible at any one time to expose plants to more than 500 different, but reproducible and precisely known, climatic conditions. They can be subjected at will to winter cold or summer heat, to rain or sunshine, wind or fog.

Canberra Phytotron

The Canberra phytotron will have a radically new design. It will consist of more than 200 cabinets, each capable of operating over a wide range of climatic conditions.

The plants will remain in the cabinets at all times, except for measurement or experimental operations.

This design will give much greater flexibility than the Californian design.

Each cabinet will be 6 feet by 3 feet. Most of them will work under natural light and these will be housed in a glass house, divided into fifteen sections. Each section will contain eight cabinets with similar temperature regimes.

In the four central sections the cabinets will also condition the space around them, and this will be occupied by plants on trolleys which can be wheeled to the other enclosures or to the dark rooms opposite. The remaining cabinets will be artificially illuminated and will be enclosed in rooms in the body of the building.

C.S.I.R.O. has already tested several cabinets which have been designed by its own staff.

There will also be special rooms for the control of atmospheric composition, frost, and humidity, as well as a laboratory, preparation, and instrument control rooms, and a workshop for mechanical maintenance.

Benefits to Agriculture

Practically every plant which is of economic significance in Australian agriculture has been introduced, very often by chance, from its original home overseas. They have evolved in regions with climates and soils different from ours; and many which we use, or want to use, are not particularly well adapted to the climatic stresses of their new home.

A great deal of ingenuity and hard work on the part of farmers and scientists over the last 100 years has gone a long way towards adapting some of our crops to the Australian environment, and the environment to the requirements of the crops.

The wheat breeding work of William Farrer and his successors is an example. This made the Australian wheat industry not only possible, but also one of the most efficient in the world.

There are many other crops to be improved and adapted to our climates—

Perennial rye grass for the New England region of New South Wales or for the Western District of Victoria.

Lucerne for grazing in lower-rainfall areas or for irrigation.

Subterranean clover for northern New South Wales or for drier districts beyond the reach of existing strains.

Legume crops for the sub-tropics and the tropics.

Field crops which have presented difficult problems, but which may have a greatly enhanced future if only suitable varieties are found—soybeans, peanuts, cotton, and possibly rice in the north-west of the continent.

Work with any of these, and many more, can be lifted to new levels of precision, economy, and speed by the availability of controlled environment facilities. And some of it will be rendered possible only by access to a phytotron.

DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS IN HOSPITAL PHARMACY

By A. Stuart, Chief Pharmacist, Royal Newcastle Hospital

(A paper presented at the Adelaide Meeting, A.N.Z.A.A.S., August, 1958)

One of the problems we found in our hospital was that some wards had a tendency to hoard drugs and mixtures, in which case we had no idea of the period of time that the mixtures had been in the wards. Secondly, some of the nurses would order fresh supplies without checking the stocks on hand, so to try and streamline the issue of drugs we introduced the imprest system of distribution into the hospital.

The 20 oz. winchester was decided as the standard size bottle for all mixtures, lotions, antiseptics, etc., and for the sake of uniformity these bottles are only partly filled when the demand for that preparation is not great.

Our dispensary is divided into three sections, and in the first section, bottles are received and sorted. Bottles to be washed are sent to the bottle-washing department, where they are washed with a detergent, rinsed and returned to the dispensary, where they are stacked in wire baskets on pallets. These wire baskets hold one dozen pint winchesters, and have a flange on the bottom to allow stacking.

Those which do not require washing, such as Methylated Spirit and Ether, are stacked in baskets on their own respective pallets.

Dispensing Section

Our dispensing section is worked on the island plan, and all bottles are labelled on both sides. In the centre of the bench is a double sink, on the left-hand side of

which are rows of drawers containing labels, corks, jars and tablet bottles, while the right-hand side contains shelves holding the larger bottles.

Each side of the island is a duplicate of the other, so that any drawer on one side would contain the same as the corresponding drawer on the other.

Manufacturing and Prepacking Section

The middle or manufacturing centre contains a filling machine and mixer.

A single-head filling machine has been purchased and when such as Methylated Spirit requires filling, a 44-gallon drum is emptied into pint bottles and stacked in wire baskets on pallets, which are moved from the filling section to the storage area on fork lifts.

Stock mixtures, lotions, etc., are made in a high-speed mixer driven by a $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. motor and a single-blade propeller. The mixing tanks are graduated and have a capacity of ten gallons. A plastic tube from the filling machine is attached to a metal tube soldered to the side of the tank and the bottles are filled while the mixture is turning over. This guarantees that all bottles of mixture containing an insoluble powder are of the required strength.

In the case of mixtures which are liable to deteriorate, such as Mist. A.P.C., only a week's supply is made up in each batch and allowing for the period of time in the ward, none of these mixtures should be in use more than two weeks after manufacture.

On account of the number of diabetics passing through the hospital, saccharin has been substituted for sugar as a sweetening agent.

When a batch of these mixtures has been packed, the bottles are placed on shelves in the storage and general dispensing section of the dispensary.

Imprest Supply

A two-deck trolley divided into sections holds some of all stock mixtures, tablets, and powders on the imprest system, and one of the dispensary staff goes around the wards three times a week replenishing the stocks.

Standard mixture cupboards have been placed throughout the hospital, in some cases one cabinet serving two wards. These cupboards are divided into two sections, the top containing mixtures, tablets and ointments, while the lower section contains methylated spirit, ether, monacrin, etc.

The top section is designed to hold two rows of mixtures, reagents, lotions, common ointments and tablets. The shelves are numbered, the numbering being identical in each cupboard, so that number 25 would be the same mixture in every cupboard.

The bottom section of the cupboard is designed to hold such preparations as methylated spirit, ether, concentrated saline, etc., which are contained in the baskets mentioned before. The baskets are taken around the wards on a pallet once a week in most wards, and twice a week in the two largest. If there are more than six empty spaces in the ward basket, a full basket is exchanged for the existing basket, otherwise the number of bottles is made up to twelve.

The mixtures on the imprest system are being constantly revised, so that if a mixture goes out of favour it is withdrawn.

Requests for special mixtures or prescriptions for discharged patients are brought by courier service to the dispensary and dispensed in the usual way.

Dangerous Drugs

Each ward has an identical dangerous drug cupboard consisting of a series of drawers. The top drawers have grooved bottoms and are each capable of holding ten

"viules" or ampoules. The number of drawers used for each drug varies with the usage, e.g., in the case of morph. gr. 1/6, each ward has a maximum stock of 30 "viules," but only ten of physeptone.

The bottom drawers hold tablets and capsules, which are packed in sheets of cellophane, ten to each sheet. The colour varies with each type of tablet, "Physeptone" being in blue cellophane and pethidine in white. The sister in charge of the ward checks the drugs each morning, and the pharmacist visits the wards once a week to check the drug book and make the stock up to the imprest total. He enters this amount in the ward book, initials it and the sister signs for the drugs in the dispensary register. Should the ward run short during the week, a request is sent to the dispensary and the pharmacist brings around the drug on the same day.

Eye Drops

The eye drops in general use are issued in Stearn's droppers and kept vertical by spring clips in a box, which the medical officer takes around with him during rounds. These drops are replaced at convenient times to prevent deterioration and cross infection.

New ideas are continually developing as we find that one idea lends to another, so we hope that what has developed in our hospital will be of benefit to others.

DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS IN HOSPITAL PHARMACY

By C. B. Macgibbon, Ph.C., F.P.S., Royal Melbourne Hospital.

(A paper presented at the Adelaide Meeting, A.N.Z.A.A.S., August, 1958)

In any developmental projects in hospital pharmacy, the hospital pharmacist must never lose sight of his first duty, that is, the welfare of the patients in or attending the hospital. If the hospital pharmacist can do this, then none of the suggested projects will have its origin in the advancement of selfish aims. The profession of pharmacy has made tremendous advancement in the last decade, but much remains to be accomplished.

Education of the Hospital Pharmacist

The hospital pharmacist will always require a basic education in pharmacy, but after qualification a training in hospital pharmacy should be available as a post-graduate specialist course. The Victorian Society of Hospital Pharmacists during the years 1956 and 1957 initiated a course in hospital pharmacy. The subjects included Anatomy, Physiology, Microbiology, Pharmacology and Therapeutics, the lectures being given by University professors, lecturers at the Melbourne University and medical practitioners, having a full knowledge of the pharmacy training in Victoria. It was agreed, among hospital pharmacists, that further education was necessary if the hospital pharmacist was to be able to fulfil his duties more efficiently. The hospital pharmacist has advanced beyond that of a dispenser. The medical profession is now looking to the hospital pharmacist for help in his prescribing and advice is frequently sought on the actions and therapeutic uses of the drugs that he is dispensing. For these reasons it behoves the hospitals to further any move for the development of further education of the hospital pharmacist. Any educational movement must have the professional support of hospital pharmacists and the financial support of the governing body of the various hospitals. I believe that any

education project would be best made on a Commonwealth basis, similar to the course in hospital administration being conducted by the University of N.S.W. for hospital administrative personnel.

The Organisation of Hospital Pharmacy

The necessity for any educational developmental project would need as a pre-requisite the organisation of hospital pharmacy on a Federal basis. The introduction of the Pharmaceutical Benefit Act revealed how little organisation, on a Commonwealth basis, there was in hospital pharmacy. Hospital pharmacists are at a disadvantage in having no Federal organisation, as they are unable to negotiate with Federal Health authorities on any matter that concerns hospital pharmacists. I would regard the immediate formation of a Federal Society of Hospital Pharmacists as an urgent developmental project. The Society of Hospital Pharmacists (Victorian Branch) has given thought to the possibility of forming (in the near future) a Federal Society of Hospital Pharmacists and as a result it is hopeful that one of the Council members will visit each State in the Commonwealth. The object of this visit will be to strengthen the societies of hospital pharmacists in those States in which there is an organisation and in those States in which there is no organisation to assist in the establishment of a Society of Hospital Pharmacists. After the formation and development of Societies of Hospital Pharmacists it is hoped that this will lead to discussions which will result in the formation of a Federal Society. To all hospital pharmacists, particularly the chief pharmacists of each State, an appeal on these lines would be made—Please accept the invitation to form a Society of Hospital Pharmacists and so strengthen the life and work of the hospital pharmacist.

The Profession of Pharmacy

The hospital pharmacist is in a unique professional position. From the hospital the medical student learns much of his pharmacy and the qualified medical practitioner learns a good deal of prescribing from the hospital pharmacist. This professional guidance in pharmacy practice is part of the duties of the hospital pharmacist that should be developed. The progress of this professional advice is dependent on the confidence of the medical profession being obtained and this confidence can only be maintained by the hospital pharmacist being educated in the necessary subjects that will enable him to give of his professional knowledge.

The Changing Role of the Hospital Pharmacist

The introduction of many new drugs has made it evident to the hospital pharmacist that the manufacturing of preparations of these drugs is being undertaken by large manufacturing houses. As a result the manufacturing of "stock mixtures" has declined and tablet manufacturing has increased.

The prompt therapeutic response of drugs given by injection has made this method of administration a very necessary one. Many hospitals are not equipped to undertake the manufacturing of tablets or of ampoules.

A strong plea would be made for each hospital pharmacist to seriously consider this change that has taken place in the dispensing practice in hospitals and impress on the hospital authorities the necessity for providing equipment to undertake pharmaceutical practice.

Commonwealth Health Scheme

I will conclude with a reference to the National Health Act and the necessity for the study of this Act and its regulations, so that the profession of pharmacy and the rights of practice of the hospital pharmacist will be maintained.

THE PROPERTIES AND APPLICATION OF NEW EMULSIFYING AND THICKENING AGENTS

By D. J. McHugh

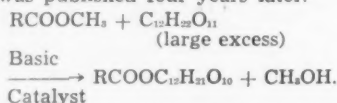
(A paper presented at the Adelaide Meeting, A.N.Z.A.A.S., August, 1958)

New raw materials for use in the preparation of pharmaceuticals are continually appearing. Some of these, which can be used as emulsifying, wetting or thickening agents, are described briefly below, together with some examples of their applications.

Sugar Detergents

Sucrose is a chemical which is available in large quantities at a reasonably stable and low price, and the presence of eight hydroxyl groups within the molecule makes it quite reactive chemically. In spite of this, sucrose has been relatively neglected as a starting material for organic synthesis. The possibility of forming surface-active compounds from sucrose by esterification with fatty acids has been realised for some time, but progress was hindered by the lack of control of the esterification, all eight hydroxyl groups being esterified by classical methods such as the use of pyridine and an acid chloride.

In 1952, the Sugar Research Foundation of New York supported a project at Foster D. Snell Inc. for an attempt to esterify sucrose with fatty acids and the following process using sucrose and the methyl ester of a fatty acid was published four years later.¹



Among the difficulties which had to be overcome was the finding of a basic catalyst which would cause a reasonably rapid alcoholysis without causing too much degradation to the sucrose; a solvent to dissolve the very hydrophilic sucrose and the very lipophilic methyl esters of fatty acids was also required. The process finally evolved used dimethylformamide as solvent and potassium carbonate as catalyst. The use of an excess of sucrose gives the monoester and if the diester is desired, two moles of methyl ester of fatty acid are employed for one mole of sucrose. In the monoester, structural studies have shown that the ester linkage is predominantly on the 6 position of glucose.^{1,2} It has been assumed that if a second fatty acid group is attached, it will probably be on the 6 position of fructose.³

In the manufacture of sugar esters, the sucrose must compete in price with the petrochemical ethylene oxide, which can also be reacted with fatty acids to form non-ionic surfactants. In the United States, ethylene oxide is about twice as expensive as sucrose and in other countries the ratio is even higher.

The sucrose esters, when pure, are reported to be colourless, odourless and virtually tasteless. The compounds are solids which usually soften at about 40°C. and are pourable liquids at 80-90°C. Most anionic detergents become less soluble in water with increasing temperature and cannot be used in really hot water; however, the sucrose esters become more soluble as the temperature of the water increases. A most important feature of these substances is their reported complete safety and freedom from toxicity when ingested. Experiments with sucrose palmitate have shown that it breaks down into glucose, fructose and fatty acid in the intestinal wall.⁴ In the food, cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries, the sucrose esters have been suggested as emulsifiers and detergents.

The sugar esters are good detergents and, either built or unbuilt, compare favourably with present detergents, such as sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate. The foaming

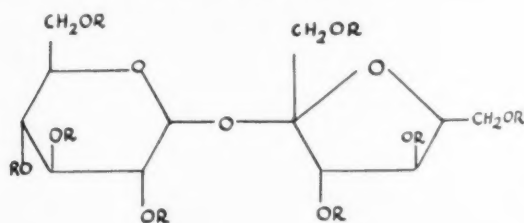
tendencies of the sucrose esters decrease as the length of the fatty acid radical increases; sucrose monolaurate gives a moderate foam, while the monostearate is essentially non-foaming. The wetting properties also decrease as the hydrocarbon chain becomes longer, the monoesters being in general, fair wetting agents. Their lack of taste and very low order of irritation make the sugar esters suitable for use in toothpastes and shampoos; for example a 10 per cent. solution of sucrose monostearate applied to the eyes does not sting or smart.

Emulsions containing sugar monoesters combined with Arlacels or glyceryl monostearate have been successfully prepared. Since the sucrose monoesters are o/w emulsifiers and the corresponding diesters usually w/o emulsifiers, it is possible to prepare stable emulsions containing both types of sugar esters; in fact, emulsions made with a mixture of the two are more stable than those made with either alone. Sugar esters are reputed to contribute a soft, velvety feel to emulsions in which they are incorporated.⁵ The fact that some non-ionic emulsifiers inhibit the action of phenolic preservatives such as the p-hydroxybenzoates has been reported in the literature several times; it had been hoped that the sucrose esters might not suffer from this disadvantage, but a quite recent report indicates that sucrose monopalmitate inhibits the action of p-hydroxybenzoates and quaternary ammonium compounds.⁶ However, sorbic acid, benzoic acid and phenyl mercuric nitrate were still effective in the presence of this sugar ester.

In aged or other persons whose liver no longer produces adequate quantities of emulsifying agents, the digestion of fat becomes inefficient. It has been shown, at the Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, that people who otherwise could not digest fat can do so efficiently with a little sugar ester in the diet.⁴

The sucrose monoesters have been used to solubilise fat-soluble vitamins; for example, one part of Vitamin A Acetate can be solubilised by twelve parts of sucrose monolaurate or twenty parts of sucrose monopalmitate.⁸ Sucrose esters are, therefore, useful in such applications if materials containing polyoxyethylene chains (such as Tweens) are considered unsuitable; in addition such aqueous solutions containing sucrose esters are very stable and do not exhibit cloud formation when warmed.

A different type of sugar derivative which shows promise as an emulsifier or detergent has been developed by Dow Chemical; these are the fatty esters of octabis-(2-hydroxypropyl)-sucrose (known as Hyprose SP80), which is made by reaction of propylene oxide with sucrose and has the following formula—



where $R = C_3H_6OH$

The eight reactive hydroxyl groups allow as many as eight moles of fatty acids to be esterified with one of Hyprose SP80. Toxicological studies made so far show the esters as suitable for use in food packaging material and to warrant further study for application in food and cosmetic products.⁷

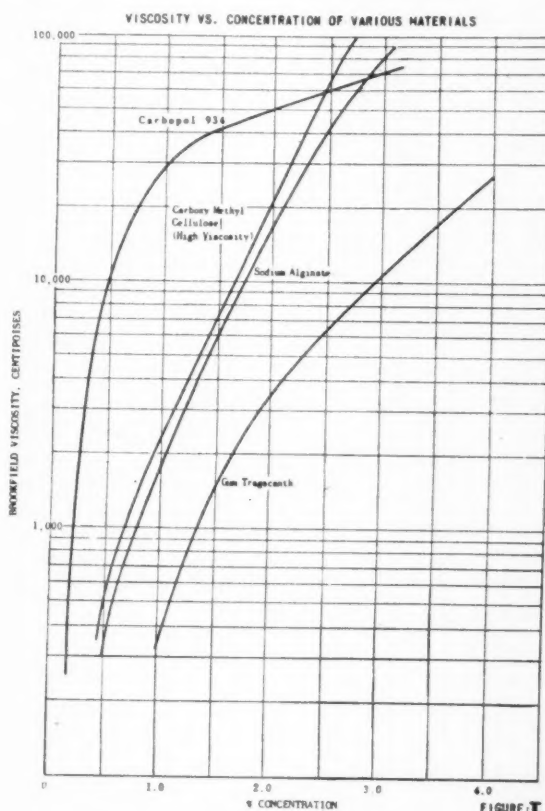
Carbopol 934

Carbopol 934⁹ is a synthetic polymer described by the manufacturers as carboxy polymethylene. It is supplied as a finely divided white powder which readily disperses

in water to yield a low viscosity acid solution. When neutralised with an appropriate alkaline substance, the solution is transformed into a clear stable gel, so that Carbopol 934 finds many applications as a thickening and suspending agent.

The advantages of Carbopol 934 are:

(1) Its thickening efficiency, only low concentrations being required to give considerable increases in viscosity. (Fig. 1).⁹



(2) Its uniformity, enabling a greater assurance of reproducibility than can be obtained using natural gums.

(3) Low variation of viscosity at different temperatures. For example, as the temperature rises from 20° C. to 40° C., the viscosity of 1% Carbopol drops by 6%, while that of 2.5% sodium carboxymethylcellulose (high viscosity) falls by 50%.⁹

(4) Its resistance to ageing and its resistance to degradation by bacterial or fungal attack.

(5) Its compatibility with appreciable quantities of ethanol and glycerin.

On the subject of compatibility, it might be mentioned that, while the polymer is compatible with many organic and insoluble inorganic compounds used in pharmacy, excessive concentrations of monovalent salts cause a drop in viscosity and this drop is even more rapid in the presence of di- and trivalent salts. This disadvantage can be partly overcome by increasing the concentration of Carbopol 934, although the resulting gels are usually no longer clear.

In preparing formulations based on Carbopol 934, the polymer should first be dispersed by adding it slowly to

water, using moderate to high speed agitation. The amount of alkali needed for neutralisation to the desired pH is then added with slow speed stirring to avoid the production of air entrainment in the viscous mucilage. The pH necessary to achieve full viscosity and the effect of using different alkalis for 1% Carbopol, are shown in

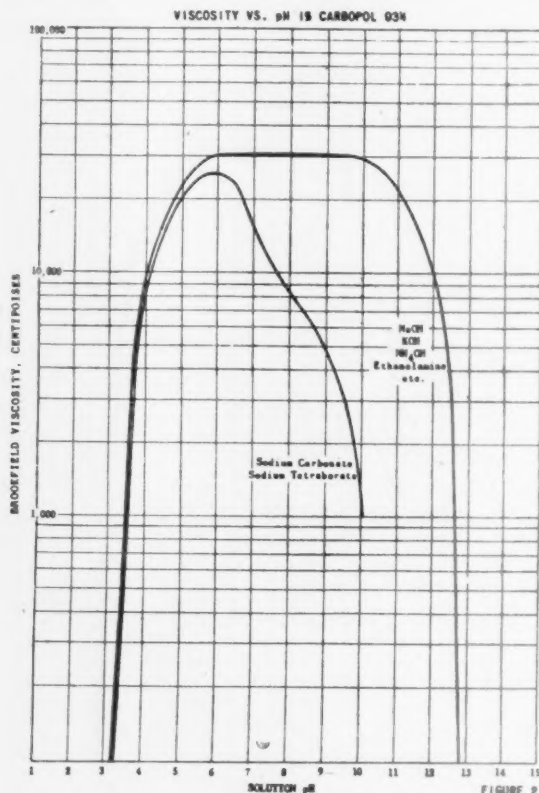


figure 2. It has recently been found that solutions of Carbopol 934 show a drop in viscosity when continually exposed to light; this can be overcome by the addition of a small percentage of ethylenediamine-tetra-acetic acid, which seems to indicate that trace metals act as catalysts in the degradation of Carbopol.¹⁶

Carbopol 934 Salts are physiologically inert and can be used in both internal and external preparations.

Carbopol 934 Salts are excellent suspending agents for solids dispersed in aqueous systems. The use of as little as 0.05% Carbopol 934 will frequently prevent caking of insoluble materials. Swafford and Nobles¹⁷ demonstrated that calamine lotion, prepared using Carbopol 934 as the suspending agent, poured easily, spread smoothly, dried quickly, and had a slow rate of sedimentation. However, its appearance is not as good as a calamine lotion based on bentonite or sodium carboxymethylcellulose, the Carbopol preparation having a more granular texture. These workers also prepared a palatable kaolin-pectin suspension that did not cake appreciably within 60 days.

Thickened aqueous solutions of Carbopol are useful for the preparations of stable suspensions of many insoluble pharmaceuticals, and when faced with the problem of formulating a suspension, the advantages of Carbopol should be investigated.

When the thickening is taken a stage further, products of consistency suitable for ointment bases are obtained. Thus ointments have been prepared, with from 2-5% aqueous Carbopol salt as the base, containing such diverse compounds as ammoniated mercury, aureomycin, benzoic and salicylic acids, boric acid, benzocaine, iodine, sulphathiazole and sulphur.¹⁸ These ointments were smooth, homogeneous stable and resistant to biological attack; they rub in well, do not leave a greasy or sticky feel and are removed easily with soap and water so that staining is reduced to a minimum.

Of particular interest in pharmaceutical formulation is the fact that Carbopol will thicken organic solvents such as glycerin, sorbitol and propylene glycol. Thickened glycerin could be useful in protective creams, jellies and ointments; it would also be useful as a lubricant which, coupled with the non-toxicity of the system, makes it useful for lubricating cosmetic and pharmaceutical equipment and in diagnostic and surgical instruments. The thickened glycerin is, of course, miscible with water and washes off easily. The same remarks apply to thickened sorbitol-water mixtures. The effect of temperature on the viscosities of solutions of Carbopol 934 in glycerin is much more severe than in water.

Monohydroxy alcohols (e.g., methyl, ethyl, etc.) cannot be thickened using the usual alkalis, since, although the acidic polymer is soluble, the neutralised form or salt is insoluble and so precipitation occurs (need 65% water). However, if triethylamine is used as the neutralising agent, satisfactory thickening of methanol, 80% ethanol and methyl ethyl ketone can be obtained.

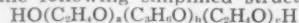
Misek et al.¹⁹ prepared emulsions of paraffin oil, cod liver oil, benzyl benzoate and cottonseed oil using Carbopol. They used either a "wet" or "dry" technique; for the wet method the oil was placed in mortar, the Carbopol solution slowly added and the mixture passed through a hand homogeniser several times. In the dry method the Carbopol powder was distributed uniformly throughout the oil, water was added in portions, the mixture then homogenised with trituration and finally with a hand homogeniser. However, in these preparations, the actual emulsification is achieved mainly by the mechanical work in the hand homogeniser, the Carbopol acting as a stabiliser for the emulsion so formed rather than causing the emulsification itself.

Pluronics

The Pluronics¹⁴ are a series of non-ionic surface-active agents. Most chemists know that polyoxyethylene compounds are water soluble, no matter how high their molecular weight. For many years, it was generally assumed that polyoxypropylene compounds would also be water soluble. However, the fact is that at a molecular weight of about 800-900, polyoxypropylene compounds change from water soluble to water insoluble.

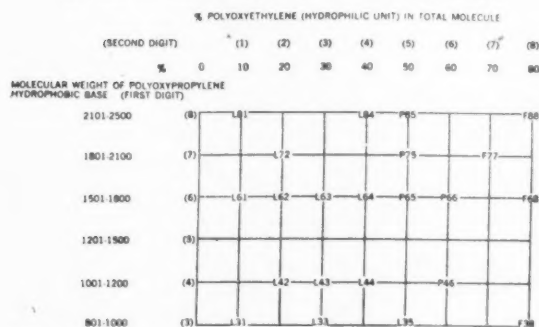
Investigation by the Wyandotte Chemical Corporation revealed that if water-soluble polyoxyethylene groups were added to both ends of the water-insoluble polyoxypropylene chain, a new series of surface-active agents would develop. These surfactants could have a hydrophobic base of any controlled length and any hydrophobic-hydrophilic balance, achieved by adding amounts of ethylene oxide varying from 10% to 90% of the final molecule.

This is the basis of the Pluronics which can be represented by the following simplified structure:



The Pluronic Grid (fig. 3) illustrates the possible molecular range obtainable; it offers a wide choice of carefully controlled surface-active agents. They range in molecular weight from 1,000 to over 11,000; they have a controlled hydrophilic-hydrophobic balance varying from materials that are almost water insoluble to materials that have no cloud point—even in boiling water. Because of the wide range of molecular weights obtainable in the Pluronics—and because of complete freedom in control—

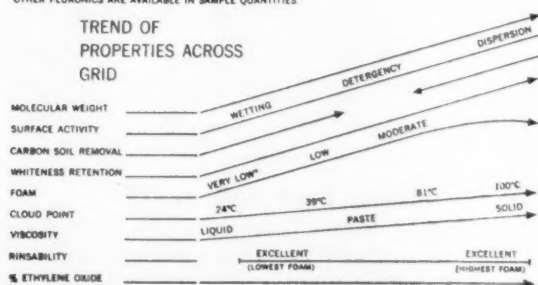
PLURONIC GRID



PLURONICS L61, L62, L64, L44, P75, AND F68 ARE COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE.

OTHER PLURONICS ARE AVAILABLE IN SAMPLE QUANTITIES.

TREND OF PROPERTIES ACROSS GRID



EMULSIFICATION—ALL PLURONICS HAVE FOUND APPLICATIONS AS EMULSIFYING AGENTS.

*ABOUT 10% PLURONIC L61 (BASED ON THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF PLURONIC) EFFECTIVELY REDUCES THE FOAMING OF THE OTHER PLURONICS.

ling the hydrophilic-hydrophobic balance—many properties of the Pluronics can be plotted as trends across the Grid (fig. 3). By observing these trends the formulator can select from the Grid, the Pluronic having the best balance of properties for his particular application. After only a few laboratory tests, he can narrow this area down to the best Pluronic for his formulation.

To simplify the naming of the Pluronics, they are identified by a letter (L, P or F) and a two-digit number. The letter indicates the physical form of the particular Pluronic; L for liquid, P for paste, F for flake. The first digit identifies the arbitrary molecular weight ranges of the hydrophobic base, as indicated by the column to the left of the Grid. The second digit suggests the approximate per cent. of the ethylene oxide in the total molecule. Pluronic L64 is a liquid having a hydrophobic base molecular weight of 1501-1800, and 40% of the total molecule is ethylene oxide.

The Pluronics are generally odourless and while the liquid ones have some taste, F68 is practically tasteless, a property rather unusual in a non-ionic surfactant. Since the molecules are composed of ether linkages they have a high chemical stability and are not precipitated by metallic ions. The Pluronics are relatively non-hygrosopic and pick up only a small percentage of moisture in atmospheres of high humidity. As with most other non-ionics, the liquid Pluronics have reverse solubility in water, becoming less soluble as the temperature increases. All the Pluronics are readily soluble in polar solvents such as acetone and alcohol.

Toxicological and dermatological studies have been carried out extensively on Pluronic F68 and have shown this material to be quite safe for internal or external use. Preliminary tests have shown that L44, L62 and L64 are not primary irritants or sensitizers when applied to human skin.

The Pluronics are used mainly for their detergent and wetting properties and so find an outlet in formulated detergents; they have been suggested for use in shampoos and toothpaste and as solubilisers for antibiotics and vitamins. Another interesting application is their use as iodophors.

An iodophor is a compound which greatly increases the solubility of and tends to stabilise iodine in aqueous systems. Surface-active agents have been known to be iodophors for some time; they increase the solubility of iodine above the normal water solubility by incorporating the element in molecular aggregates called micelles. The micelles are formed in the bulk of the solution when a definite concentration of the surface-active agent has been exceeded. Unlike miscible solvents such as alcohol, the effect of surfactants becomes pronounced in relatively dilute solution of the surfactants, whereas miscible solvents have little effect on solubility unless used in high concentration.

The Pluronics will dissolve iodine, more rapidly in the presence of 2% acid, and the resulting concentrate can be diluted with water to give product of any desired concentration.¹⁰ Such solutions are claimed to be better than the usual type of iodine preparation because they eliminate the irritation and staining of alcoholic solutions of iodine or aqueous solutions of potassium iodide and iodine.¹⁰ A recent U.S. patent¹¹ describes the use of Pluronic F68 to solubilise iodine in oral lozenges, the product being non-toxic and composed of the usual components of lozenges. Also described is a dry germicidal composition of Pluronic F68, iodine and a solid diluent. Such a product has value in that it can be carried more easily than a liquid and is simply dissolved in water before use. The composition is non-toxic dermatologically and is claimed to lose no iodine by vaporisation.

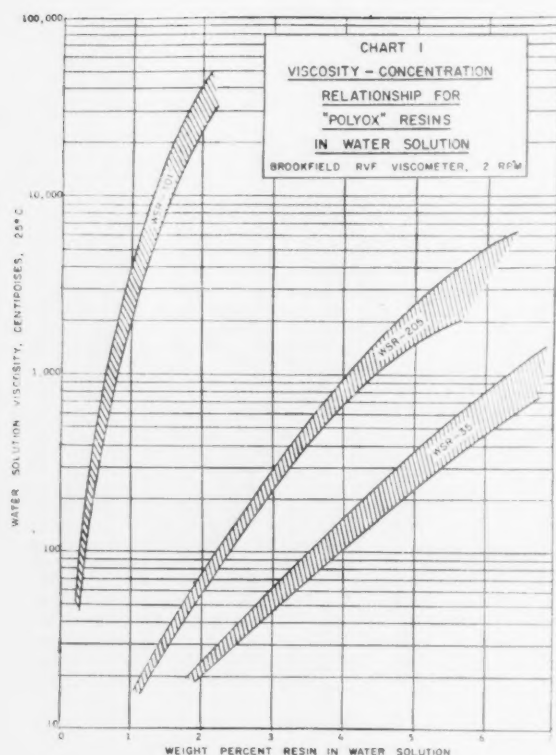
Polyox Resins

Polyethylene glycols and their derivatives are now well known for their use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products. The liquid polyethylene glycols of molecular weight 200-700, are commonly used as humectants and coupling agents for water-insoluble organic compounds. The higher polymers of molecular weight 1,000-20,000 serve as water-soluble waxes and are used in ointment bases.

Recently it has been found that with the aid of special catalyst systems, it is possible to prepare ethylene oxide polymers of extremely high molecular weight.¹² The products are of a resinous nature, commercial material ranging in molecular weight from about 100,000 to about 4 million. These materials, unlike the lower molecular weight products, increase the viscosity of water in very low concentrations and so can probably be used in applications requiring thickening, suspending, emulsifying and film-forming properties.

These Polyox resins,¹³ as they are called, are soluble in water, chloroform and the lower alcohols if they contain 10% water, as well as some other organic solvents; they thicken both aqueous and organic solvents, in which they are soluble. When dissolved in water the resins form slightly cloudy, moderately alkaline solutions and if desired they can be clarified by lowering the pH to 5.5 when the small amount of salt present in the resin is solubilised, but this treatment is not recommended if subsequent solution stability is required for long periods of storage. Approximate viscosity-concentration curves for the various grades are shown in fig. 4.

Viscosity values are influenced by the technique used in preparing the resin solutions and if maximum viscosity is desired, unusually violent or very high-speed agitation during the dissolving process should be avoided since this breaks apart the longest molecules and causes a permanent loss in viscosity. Solution viscosities are relatively unaffected by the presence of small amounts of neutral dissolved salts, but the resins can be salted out of water and the solution undergoes a drop in vis-



cosity by the addition of larger quantities." Viscosities decrease as the temperature is raised, but to a lesser degree than for solutions of most other water-soluble thickening agents. Upon ageing, a slow, permanent loss of viscosity may occur in solutions of Polyox resins; with solutions of pH5 (or more acid solutions) the change of viscosity is more pronounced. For this reason, viscosity stability should be checked in specific formulations. Aqueous solutions of Polyox resins have almost no surface activity; their solutions have a ropy consistency which ranges from a maximum with the higher viscosity grades of resin to a much less apparent degree of stringiness in the lower viscosity grades. When substantial thickening action is required without the stringy characteristic, higher concentrations of WSR-205 are preferable to lower concentrations of WSR-301 to obtain the same thickening action.

A rather unexpected property of these gums is that they are not compatible with non-ionic surfactants which contain ethylene oxide. However, they are compatible with the non-ionic sucrose esters as well as with cationic and anionic surfactants, including soaps.

Preliminary results of toxicological studies have been sufficiently promising to warrant the evaluation of Polyox resins in products for external use, but further studies are necessary.

Polyox resins exhibit a high degree of flexibility and strength and a few suggested uses are—

1. As a film former and binder in calamine lotions.
2. As a tablet binder, that is, to use them as granulating agents, especially in conjunction with gum acacia.
3. As a tablet coating.
4. In protective hand lotions, since they have excellent film-forming ability and are resistant to oils and greases.

5. In rubbing alcohol compounds, since they impart excellent lubricity.

6. As thickening and suspending agents in the preparation of products for external use.

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17. Hill, Bailey and Fitzpatrick, "Ind. Eng. Chem.," 1958, 50, 5.
18. A product of Union Carbide Chemicals Co., New York, U.S.A.
19. Osipow and Berger, "Drug Cos. Ind.," 1958, 82, 167.

SCIENCE AND THE STATE

A presidential address to the Institution of Chemical Engineers (London) by Sir Hugh Beaver is reported as follows in *Nature*, May 17, 1958.

"Sir Hugh emphasised the dominant part that science and technology have come to play in national policy, while the influence of the State in the lives of ordinary people and on the use of scientists and the direction of research is also increasing. The vital problem is how these two forces can be brought to operate jointly and purposefully to achieve success. Sir Hugh addressed himself to the question whether our present arrangements are adequate and effective to ensure that the State can mobilise to the full the resources of science. He distinguished four aspects: the production of an adequate supply of scientists and technologists; the promotion of adequate research; securing that the results of research are known and applied; and the furtherance of development. Sir Hugh was concerned mainly with the first two, and in discussing education, stressed the importance of science teachers, a continuing shortage of which would ultimately stultify all other efforts to increase our supply of scientists and technologists.

Sir Hugh maintained that in education we have no concrete national policy nor the national organisation to secure one, and in regard to research he was as critical of the Lord President of the Council's office as he was of the limitations of the Ministry of Education. Pointing out that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in practice deals only with a comparatively small part of the nation's research, and that the bulk of research sponsored or paid for by the Government does not come under the Lord President, Sir Hugh again emphasised that no means exist to formulate or to secure a co-ordinated national policy of research. He did not discuss how this responsibility could be discharged, but expressed the opinion that neither the Lord President of the Council nor the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is well placed to further a coherent policy of education, research, development and finance. We are not spending enough on research, and we are also lagging in the application of its results, and both can be attributed in part to the absence of scientific training among administrators and legislators. The effective mobilisation of scientific effort is a problem which requires immediate attention."



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Vigorous competition from beach kiosks, general stores, chain stores and grocers for a greater slice of the suntan preparation market is a challenge which chemists cannot ignore.

To combat this competition, chemists must display and recommend only those products that can be sold through Pharmacy. By displaying *Super Kwiktan* in your windows—and on your counters—throughout the summer months, you will remind users of suntan preparations to make their purchase from their own Pharmacy.

With *Super Kwiktan* you have an unbeatable sales story! It is the *most modern suntan formulation* on the Australian market today. The cream incorporates an entirely new sunscreening agent in a much finer, smoother, vanishing cream base. *Super Kwiktan* will not stain skin or clothes.

The gay, candy-striped pack has built-in consumer appeal and easy product identification at point-of-sale. *Super Kwiktan* will enjoy the heaviest backing of National advertising of any suntan preparation. To

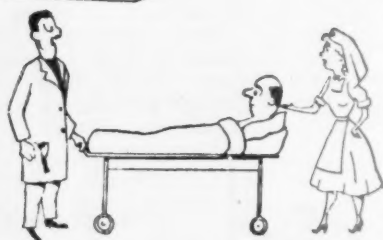
ensure that your trading area will be covered by National Nyal advertising, a balanced combination of *TV, Radio and Women's Magazines* is being used now. So, if you have not already received your free copy of this large "winged" *Super Kwiktan* Showcard, contact your Nyal representative or your nearest Nyal Warehouse.

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OIL or CREAM



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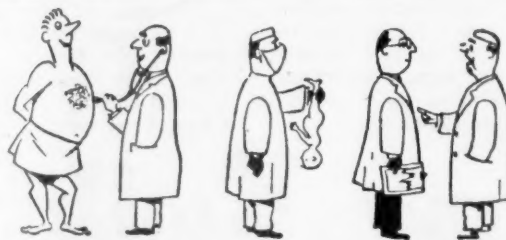
... PANADOL—the new Winthrop analgesic which contains NO aspirin, NO phenacetin, NO codeine. Thus PANADOL does not cause side-effects—enabling those people who cannot tolerate ordinary analgesics to obtain safe, fast relief from mild pain.

These advantages are establishing PANADOL as the analgesic of choice. Direct mail and medical journal advertising, backing the personal calls of Winthrop detailers, is ensuring that PANADOL will become even more firmly established as the physicians' choice. And with everyone talking about PANADOL, it is only logical that they should be prescribing PANADOL. So be prepared. Make a note to check your PANADOL stocks.

PANADOL

Tablets, 0.5 g. N-acetyl-p-aminophenol,
in plastic containers of 20 and 50

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a Palatable Pediatric Antipyretic Analgesic



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The British Pharmacopoeia

Condensed from an introductory lecture by Byron L. Stanton, M.R.C.P.(Lond.), F.R.A.C.P., F.P.S.(Vic.), before members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, on June 11, 1958

The British Pharmacopoeia 1958, with its 1000-odd pages, is easily the most massive and perhaps the most impressive edition to date, but because of the immense amount of work and of time involved in its production, it is, like all published works, never quite up to date. In fact, reading through the galley proofs of the present edition—then almost complete for critical review—added a little variety to my annual vacation as far back as December, 1956. It is little wonder, therefore, that the subjects of some monographs are already receding from therapeutic favour, while several more recently established drugs are already jostling each other for a place in the first addendum—probably 1960.

With the limited time at disposal for this address, it is proposed to deal mainly with the whys and wherefores of some of the deletions and additions.

The 160 new monographs cover a very wide range of synthetics catering for many and diverse therapeutic needs, of hormones, antibiotics, biologicals and, for the first time, radio-active drugs.

Each new B.P. sees the liquidation of many therapeutic bankrupts, and no one will miss such pharmacological nonentities as clove, quassia and fennel, nutmeg, lavender and lemon oils, sweet nitre and others of that ilk. No one will regret the loss of those relics of Victorian capitalism—the compound powders of liquorice, rhubarb, aromatic chalk, and chalk and opium—but the axe has fallen on quite a number of useful modern drugs, which, though only recently acquiring official status, have been replaced by therapeutic equivalents having a more potent or specific activity, divorced from the risk of dangerous or undesired concomitant side reactions. These include such drugs as Butacaine Sulphate, Decamethonium Iodide, Hexobarbitone and its sodium derivative, Methacholine, Phenylbutazone and many others.

With the employment of Penicillin and to a lesser extent other antibiotics for the treatment of syphilis, there has been a heavy mortality among the anti-syphilitic drugs—the arsenicals, sulpharsphenamine, neoarsphenamine and the oxophenarsines; several Bismuth salts and injections; and the mercurials. In fact, of the mercurial salts so favoured up to the last decade (and still prescribed rather as an article of faith than of conviction) the only remaining ones are the yellow oxide and ammoniated mercury for the preparation of appropriate ointments, and a couple of organic complexes, Phenylmercuric Nitrate as a bacteriostatic and fungicide and Mersalyl Acid as a diuretic. To these has been added Thiomerals, perhaps better known by the proprietary of Merthiolate.

Of particular interest is the exclusion of Calomel, which has been used so extensively for generations as a laxative. It has even been said that anyone who knows how to prescribe Calomel might aspire to pediatric specialisation. Now we know it to be a factor in the production of "Pink Disease" and a number of other unpleasant conditions. Obviously its existence through the years has been an outstanding case of mistaken nonentity.

With the older antisypilitics the dose necessary to destroy the spirochaete was toxic and potentially dangerous to the host, so that chronicity of infection and long terms of treatment were inevitable. With penicillin dosage "the sky's the limit," and with its ready passage through the placental barrier the unborn babe is protected and cured without danger.

On the other hand, practically all the galenicals containing penicillin for local application are now deleted—cream, eye-drops, lozenges, and ointment. There are two very good reasons for this, either one of which is sufficient to condemn the local use of penicillin—first, the unnecessary sensitisation of the patient to penicillin, an achievement already productive of increasing anaphylactic deaths, and second, the desensitisation of the bacteria to penicillin.

For local antibiotic application the prospect of sensitisation is overcome by the adoption of Neomycin and the polypeptide antibiotics, Bacitracin and Polymyxin B, which are for the most part too toxic for internal application. These are now the subjects of B.P. monographs, and the outmoded Amorphous Penicillin is discarded. Of the Streptomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin Salts, the sulphates only are retained.

For oral administration of penicillin, the tablets of Benzyl Penicillin (200,000 units/Tab) are retained possibly as a concession to a diminishing practice, but Benzathine Penicillin and Phenoxymethyl Penicillin, both resistant to digestive cleavage, are officially available as oral tablets.

The Tetracyclines, in suitable forms for oral and parenteral administration, are monographed, but the more effective Tetracycline with Sod. Metaphos, is still gnashing its teeth in outer darkness. The virtue of this combination lies in the fact that the Sod. Metaphos, holds certain metals which would form chelation compounds with the tetracycline and so reduce its therapeutic availability. Erythromycin makes its bow as one of the backstops for the penicillin resistant staphylococcus and is available as enteric coated tablets for which, as with a few other coatings and capsules, permission is granted to add suitable colouring.

The older antileprotics, Chaulmoogra and Hydno-carpus oils, used in their cruder forms almost from the dawn of history, and their more modern volatile ethyl esters are retrenched to make way for the more potent sulpha analogues, Dapsone and Solapsone.

On the other hand, Sulphanilamide together with Sulphathiazole and its sodium salts, are dropped in favour of Sulphamerazine which, like Sulphadimidine, is a methylpyrimidine derivative. These newer sulphas are more slowly excreted, allowing the maintenance of an effective blood concentration for longer periods and minimising the risk of crystallisation in the renal tubules, with subsequent colic and possibly anuria.

Phthalylsulphathiazole is added to the antidiysenteric sulphas, Sulphaguanidine and Succinylsulphathiazole, but whereas the dose for these older drugs is 16-20 G. daily, the smaller dose for Phthalylsulphathiazole (10-15 G.) suggests its superiority. Doubtless in the B.P. of '63 Sulphaguanidine will bite the dust.

One group of drugs that has come much to the fore in recent years is the antihistamine group, and though commercially their number is legion, only four have been added to the two already official, i.e. Mepyramine Maleate (anthisan) and Promethazine (phenergan). The new ones are Antazoline (histosal—antistin), Chlorcyclizine (diparalene—histanin), Diphenhydramine (benadryl) and Phenindamine (thephorin).

These, of course, have established themselves as successful antihistamines, but the group is an extremely versatile one, for when individuals have failed to establish themselves with marked success in the histamine competitive field, they have reappeared as hypnotics, or as tranquillisers, or as drugs applied to the symptomatic relief of Parkinson's disease, and some have even appeared as local anaesthetics. In fact Promethazine (phenergan) has been given in a single large dose, with great success, for certain intestinal parasites. These are not poisoned, but are paralysed, and so are unable to resist the peristaltic urge which ultimately carries them to freedom in a hard cold world.

While most of the antihistamines will give some relief from the distressing tremor and fatiguing rigidity of Parkinson's disease, some appear to have this as an outstanding characteristic. Of these, three have been adopted by the B.P., Benzhexol (artane—pipanol), Ethopropazine (lysivane), Procyclidine (kemadrin). For all of these, small initial doses are quoted—leading up to a safe maximum controlling dose which is about ten times the initial dose.

These drugs having such a profound influence on the central nervous system lead us to the tranquillising or ataractic drugs for which there has been much public demand following inspired articles in such advanced works on applied pharmacology as the Reader's Digest and others of that nature.

Figures from the U.S.A. showed that in 1956 some 35 million scripts had been written for tranquillisers, and that the most frequently prescribed one was not, as one might have expected, Largactil (or Chlorpromazine), but Meproamate (Equanil)—facts surely enough to overcome traditional British conservatism to the extent of including some in the '58 B.P.

This group of drugs, though differing considerably in their constitutions and in their modes of action, have one common denominator—that of effecting a state of detached serenity in the mentally disturbed or mal-adjusted without appreciably clouding the consciousness or depressing the mental faculties.

The first of these is the alkaloid, Reserpine—one of the many alkaloids from various species of Rauwolfia, which, though primarily introduced in 1952 as a hypotensive, had been used in India for the treatment of the insane, and now ranks more highly in the treatment of thinking disturbances of the schizophrenic and paranoic types than as a hypotensive. The second of the official drugs of this class is Chlorpromazine—a phenothiazine derivative introduced as a wonder drug under the proprietary name of Largactil.

These phenothiazine derivatives have been the subject of intense pharmacological research for over a decade—more particularly in combating the allergies—and Promethazine (or phenergan) officially heads this list—and for the relief of Parkinsonism in which field Ethopropazine (lysivane) receives the accolade of official recognition.

Apart from its tranquillising character of recognised competence, Chlorpromazine, given orally or by injection, has an extremely wide range of therapeutic application—ataractic, antiemetic, antipruritic, antihistamine, potentiates and prolongs the action of hypnotics and as an adjunct to various anaesthetic techniques.

As you know there are many other ataractic drugs of similar constitution, and others of most diverse chemical natures, but all effective and all well up in the queue for admission to the B.P. Addendum!

If only Macbeth and his Lady had heard of these

drugs—the Shakespearean play of that name might almost have had a happy ending.

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow
Raze out the written troubles of the brain
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?"

Among other sedative and hypnotic drugs, Barbitone, Methylphenobarbitone and Hexobarbitone have been discarded, but Barbitone Sod. remains. The census of barbiturates is unchanged by the inclusion in their place of Amylobarb (100-200 mg), Butobarb (100-200 mg) and Cyclobarb (200-600 mg), three active water insoluble preparations having a wide therapeutic latitude.

Tribromethyl alcohol and its solution in Amylene Hydrate (Bromethol), which gave such initial promise as a rectally administered anaesthetic, has proved with wider experience, to be unsatisfactory, largely because of the irritant products of Hydrolysis in the colon. Apart from other considerations it could not stand up to the therapeutic elasticity and safety of the I.V. Barbiturates. On the other hand, the crowbar of a resurrected popular demand has once more jemmied a place into the Pharmacopoeia for that old diehard—the urea based Carbromal, which was discarded from the B.P. '32. Some time ago, as you know, this drug and its homologues were removed from D.D.R. control and since then they have become a staple article of diet with, in many cases, unfortunate results—I wonder if we did the right thing in liberating it.

In dealing with the biological products, the B.P. has come into line with current thought in widening the scope of the term "vaccine" to include all preparations of antigens administered with the purpose of provoking specific immunity to an infection or intoxication by a given infecting agent.

The antigens include bacteria, viruses and rickettsia—bacterial toxins (Scarlet Fever Prophylactic)—toxoids—Diphtheria, Tetanus, Staphylococcus—and mixed antigens comprising any of these types. Hitherto the Mixed Vaccine referred to vaccines containing different genera of bacteria such as T.A.B. Now, of course, the Mixed Vaccine will include bacteria and toxoids or any other antigen. Official examples are Pertuss and Diphtheria Vaccine, Diphtheria Pertuss and Tetanus Vaccine, and T.A.B. and Tetanus.

Among the potential but non-specific immunising agents Human Gamma Globulin has been introduced. This is a preparation of the fractionated proteins of blood plasma containing such antibodies as might be expected to be present in the blood of adults, who have successfully run the gauntlet of infection and survived the onslaught of measles, A.A.P., rubella (German measles) and infective hepatitis.

To increase the probability of its polyvalence, it is prepared from the pooled plasma of many adult donors, and specific doses are quoted in the B.P. as I.M. injections for the prevention of measles in infants, for the attenuation of measles, for the prevention of rubella or German measles in pregnant women in whom the infection has produced such dire results in the offspring, for the prevention of poliomyelitis and for the prevention of infective hepatitis.

A much less spectacular, though by no means negligible, group of drugs is the anthelmintic group. The deletion of Carbon Tetrachloride as a hook worm remedy is a logical sequence of the establishment of the safer, and no less effective, Tetrachloroethane.

Oil of Chenopodium, American Wormseed, will not be missed because of its unpredictable effects—useful but toxic if its unstable active principle Ascaridole, a terpene peroxide, be up to standard—ineffective but still somewhat toxic if, through age or careless storage, its activity has diminished.

The recently introduced and quite effective Diphenan is discarded in favour of the Adipate and Phosphate of Piperazine—a simple cyclic compound Diethylene-

Medical research proclaims penicillin as the "antibiotic of choice" and consumer tests indicate that Cilicaine Suspension is the penicillin preparation of choice.

Doctors regularly prescribing Cilicaine Suspension appreciate its following advantages:

1. Cilicaine Suspension is ready for use.
2. Cilicaine Suspension offers flexible dosage, particularly useful in paediatrics.
3. Cilicaine Suspension is completely absorbed.
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dianimine introduced as the proprietary compounds Antepar and Entacyl. These are safe and effective drugs for both thread worm and round worm infestations, and the B.P. quotes individual doses for each type of worm, 1-2 G. daily for thread worm and 4-5 G. as a single dose for round worm—no note is made of appropriate doses for children.

It is of interest to note that though Crystal Violet is official and has been quite widely used in thread worm infestation, the B.P. has consistently avoided quoting a dose for this drug.

Hexylresorcinol—introduced many years back as a urinary antiseptic—no longer finds favour in this sphere, but has shown both safety and versatility in dealing with round worms, hook worms and even small tape worms. It is for the treatment particularly of ascaris or round worm infestation that it appears now in the B.P., and though the single dose quoted is 1 G. for adults and 0.1 G. per year up to ten years for children, the B.P. gives no clue as to how it may be presented to overcome the irritant effect on the mucosa of mouth and throat.

Certain antimalarials have established themselves as anthelmintics, and the B.P. quotes an anthelmintic dose of 1 G. for Mepacrine Hydrochloride.

Its action on tape worms is certainly unusual. Mepacrine is one of the yellow acridine dye products, and in its action on tape worms it concentrates in the head only and not in the proglottides—rendering the head yellow and fluorescent. It is thought that the electro-positive dye neutralises an electro negative charge in the head of the tape worm, with a resultant relaxation of the muscles by which the worm attaches itself to the mucosa. The drug is not toxic to the worm, but, its suction apparatus paralysed, it assumes the role of a poor tenant evicted on a wave of peristaltic activity.

To the cortico steroids introduced in the Addendum 1955 are added Hydrocortisone, Prednisone and Prednisolone—all predominantly glucocorticoids, but not entirely devoid of effects on electrolytic balance.

These, however, are but a few of the interesting groups of drugs introduced into the B.P. 1958. Among many others of no less interest are the antiepileptics. Primidone, chemically related to Phenobarbitone, together with Mesantoin and Paramethadione, which are alkyl variants of Phenytoin and Troxidine respectively; Acetazolamide, a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor used primarily as an oral diuretic, but having some value in the suppression of epileptic attacks; Carbamazepine, an addition to the antihyroid groups represented by the thiouracils, and Procainamide Hydrochloride as an alternative to Quinidine for auricular fibrillation and certain other cardiac arrhythmias.

It is of interest to note that many of the additions to the B.P. '58 have already been admitted as pharmaceutical benefits in Australia.

In anticipation of the probable exclusion of the Imperial System of weights and measures from the next B.P., doses are stated with increasing frequency in the Metric System only.

The Commission has adopted greater exactitude in the statement of doses, and many are quoted in relation to some specific therapeutic practice. For example, the dose of Ammonium Chloride is 3 G. to 6 G. daily preceding Mersalyl injections; for Ethinyl Oestradiol, different doses are quoted for the relief of menopausal symptoms, for the suppression of lactation, and for the treatment of prostatic carcinoma; for Chloroquine Sulphate individual doses are cited for the suppression of malaria, for initial and controlling doses in oral therapy, for intravenous therapy (children and adults) and for its use in cases of amoebic dysentery.

Even times of medication are sometimes given, as with Dexamphetamine Sulphate 5 to 10 mg. morning and midday.

Differentiation between initial and maintenance doses is indicated with greater frequency, while the phrase

"the dose is determined by the physician in accordance with the needs of the patient" occurs less frequently. We cannot but think that even in these latter cases the B.P. Commission might volunteer—if only for the guidance of the dispenser—an average minimum to maximum range of doses, the more so as it is specifically stated that the doses quoted are not binding on prescribers.

The whole science of posology has become more exact and perhaps in consequence more complex, and future examining boards may find that the task of memorising all B.P. doses is beyond the capacity of the average student.

In consonance with modern views on simplicity in prescribing, and in the increasing use of pure chemicals per se, there is a considerable reduction in the number of galenicals such as tinctures, infusions, spirits and emulsions, while there has been a very great increase in the number of injections and of tablets, these being the subjects of much detail in two new monographs.

The use of English in the main titles of monographs is retained, while for the subsidiary titles the Latin of the B.P. '48 is discarded except in cases where the names in both languages differ considerably—e.g. Liquorice—Glycyrrhiza. To those of us who were reared in the Latin tradition, the contracted forms of the English Titles often appear awkward and do not fall trippingly from the tongue. Influenced by "that tyrant, custom," we stutter a little over Conc. Co. Gent. Inf. when we want to prescribe Inf. Gent. Co. Conc.!

We can, however, only conclude with a note of appreciation of the achievement of the Pharmacopoeial Commission which, assisted by many specialist committees and in consultation with professional bodies throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations, has presented us with this Opus Magnum.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL RADIATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Extract from Report to the Prime Minister by the National Radiation Advisory Committee, July, 1958. Published in "The Medical Journal of Australia," September 20, 1958

In concluding this interim report we feel that it is appropriate to restate the recommendations already discussed, that arose out of our examination over the last twelve months of some of the uses of ionising radiation in Australia.

(i) Action similar to that taken by certain States in using the Model Act and Regulations prepared by the National Health and Medical Research Council to bring many of the sources of ionising radiation under legislative control should be taken by the other States as soon as possible.

(ii) Radiation doses to the individual and to the population as a whole arising from the medical use of X-rays for diagnostic purposes should be reduced without delay by administrative and technical action.

(iii) The strongest consideration should be given to the licensing of X-ray equipment to be used by medical practitioners for diagnostic purposes.

(iv) The need for carrying out mass X-ray chest surveys in the programme to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis should be kept under review, and a re-evaluation made from time to time of the advantages of this procedure in relation to public health.

(v) All types of leukaemia should be declared notifiable diseases, and a consultative panel of pathologists should be set up in each of the major population centres to establish diagnosis in difficult and borderline cases (paragraphs 32-35).

"Ethicals of the B.P. 1958"

Summary of lecture delivered by Mr. G. K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., before members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria on August 6, 1958

Deletions

The deletions include Injection of Menaphthone (oily); Methylphenobarbitone (Phemitone); Sulphathiazole and Sulphathiazole Sodium; Streptomycin Hydrochloride; Streptomycin Calcium Chloride; Sulphanilamide; Barbitone; Cream of Penicillin; Diphenan; Eye Ointment of Penicillin; Butacaine Sulphate (Butyn); Butylaminobenzoate (Butesin, Planoform); Hexobarbitone (Cycloal, Evipan); Hexobarbitone Sodium; Ointment of Penicillin; Lozenges of Penicillin; Phenadoxone Hydrochloride (Heptaigin); Neosarsphenamine; Sulpharsphenamine; Oxophenarsine Hydrochloride and Tartrate; Orthocaine; Methacholine Chloride (Amechol, Mecholy); Serum Gonadotrophin; Iodophthalein (Opacol) and others.

A rather surprising deletion is Phenylbutazone (Butazolidin), which was first included in the B.P. Addendum 1955. Phenylbutazone is still a most useful drug and widely used.

Additions

The additions include Carbromal Tablets (Adalin); Chlorpromazine Tablets and Injection (Largactil, Thorazine and Megaphen); Hexylresorcinol (Crystoids); Human Gamma Globulin; Hyaluronidase (Wydase, Hydase, Kinaden, Rondase, Hyalase, Hyason, Penetrase); Neostigmine Tablets (Prostigmin); Noradrenaline Acid Tartrate (Levarterenol Bitartrate or Levophed); Propylidone Injection (Dionosil Aqueous); Propylidone Oily Injection (Dionosil Oily); Reserpine Tablets; Sodium Aminosalicylate Tablets (Sodium P.A.S.); Thiomerals (Methiolate); Methylergometrine Injection (Methergin); Naphazoline Nitrate (Privine); Phenylephrine Hydrochloride (Neosynephrine); Phthalylsulphathiazole Tablets (Thalazole Sulphathalidine); Procainamide Injection (Procardyl, Pronesty); Thyroxine Sodium Tablets; Menaphthone Sodium Bisulphite Injection (Water Soluble Vitamin K analogue) and others.

Sulphamerazine, which has been made official, is not prescribed to any extent in Australia, although it is included in several proprietary lines containing sulphonamide combinations.

In the following table B.P. 1958 Monographs are shown in capitals. Monographs marked * are new monographs. Important Non-Official preparations are also listed:

	Proprietary Name Preparations
ORAL DIURETICS	
Sulphonamide derivatives	
* ACETAZOLAMIDE TABLETS	Diamox; Diuracet
NON-OFFICIAL	
Sulphonamide derivatives	Ethoxzolamide (Cardrase); Chlorothiazide (Chlotride—overseas Saluric and Diuril); Chlormerodrin (Mercloran, Oricur, Neohydrin); Mersalyl Tablets (Salyrgan); Mercuramide with Theophylline (Neptal)
Mercurial derivatives	Aminometradine (Mictine); Amisometradine (Rolicton); Orpidan
Miscellaneous	
PERIPHERAL VASODILATOR	
* TOLAZOLINE TABLETS	Priscol (overseas Priscoline)

ANTI-HISTAMINIC DRUGS

* CHLORCYCLIZINE TABLETS	Perazil (overseas Histan-tin); Diparalene
* ANTAZOLINE TABLETS	Antistine; Histostab
* DIPHENHYDRAMINE CAPSULES	Benadryl
* PHENINDAMINE TABLETS	Thephorin; Thephorinets
MEPYRAMINE TABLETS	Anthisan, Pyrilamine; Neo-Antergan; Pyranisamine
PROMETHAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS	Phenergan

ANTICHOLINERGIC DRUGS (including some other Antispasmodic drugs)

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds	
* ATROPINE	Eumydrin
* METHONITRATE	
* PROPANTHELINE TABLETS	Probanthine

NON-OFFICIAL

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds—Methanthelinium (Banthine, Methanide, Vagantine); Diphepanil (Prantal, Diphenatil); Oxyphenonium (Antrenyl); Hyoscine Methobromide (Methscopolamine, Pamine, Paminal, Neo-Avagal); Tricyclamol (Tricoloid—overseas Lergine, Elorine); Penthiene (Monodral); Tridihexethyl (Pathilon); Hyoscine-N-Butyl Bromide (Buscopan); Pipenzolate (Piptal); Propionyl Atropinemethonitrate (PAMN); Hexocyclium (Tral); also Tridal, Cantil, Velamate, etc.

Tertiary amino compounds—Dicyclomine (Kolantyl, Merbentyl—overseas Benty, Wyovin); Profenil, Adiphenine (Trasentin), Syntropan, Dactil, etc.

GANGLIONIC BLOCKING DRUGS

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds	
* PENTOLINIUM TABLETS AND INJECTION	Ansolysen
HEXAMETHONIUM TARTRATE TABLETS AND INJECTION	Vegolysen T

NON-OFFICIAL

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds

Chlorisondamine (Ecolid); Tetraethylammonium Bromide or Chloride (Etamon); Propionyl Atropinemethonitrate (PAMN)

Tertiary amine—Pempidine (Perolysen, Tenormal)

Secondary amine—Mecamylamine (Mevazine—overseas Inversine)

Notes: Propionyl Atropinemethonitrate (PAMN)—an Australian development—is stated to have both anticholinergic and ganglionic blocking properties. Pempidine resembles Mecamylamine pharmacologically.

ANTIMALARIALS (Synthetic)

* AMODIAQUINE TABLETS	Camoquin
* PRIMAQUINE TABLETS	
* PYRIMETHAMINE TABLETS	Daraprim; Malocide
CHLOROQUINE TABLETS	Aralen; Avloclor; Resochin
PHOSPHATE TABLETS AND (INJECTION *)	
CHLOROQUINE SULPHATE TABLETS AND (INJECTION *)	Nivaquine
PROGUANIL TABLETS	Paludrine
MEPACRINE TABLETS	Atebrin; Quinacrine

THYAL

H Y A L

(D.H.A.)

Method of Using THYAL

Apply Thyal morning and night. Well saturated cotton wool swabs are used and any area where there is a discharge of free pus must be cleaned first and the swab discarded immediately. Pustules with yellow heads may be opened with a sterile needle, but only light pressure must be applied to express the pus. Pustules so opened do not leave visible scars, while those which are unopened often do.

Severe cases respond within three months, improvement being seen within a few weeks. Mild cases respond quickly and should be cured within one month. All factors tending to produce a hypersecretion of sebum should be investigated and controlled, as it is important to retain the sebaceous plug which is impregnated with the bactericidal agent. Treatment should be continued for at least one month after the acne is cured.

Instruction slips are available in pads, perforated so that the product name does not appear. Pads are obtainable through D.H.A. representatives or State offices.

PRECAUTION! As with all mercurial preparations, there is the possibility of irritation or even dermatitis, especially in certain individuals. Should irritation occur, the use of Thyal should be discontinued.

Available in bottles of 4 fluid ounces

A solution of a bacteriostatic agent (mercurithio-salicylate).
1.332 gr. per fluid ounce in a volatile ether-alcohol base.

for ACNE VULGARIS

Sebum, in the duct orifices, impregnated with Thyal, remains bacteriostatic and bactericidal for days—owing to Thyal's persistent activity. With regular use reinfection is prevented, and as this is the main reason for the persistence of acne, the condition is often abolished.

Thyal is not intended for other types of acne not characterised by follicular plugging.

SAPODERM

A P O D E R M

Hexachlorophene (2%) Soap
in large 5 ounce cakes

the "Chemist Only" Soap

Recommend a "5 minute Sapoderm lather" as an antiseptic bacterial control adjuvant in

*acne, furunculosis, cradle-cap, impetigo,
dandruff and in all skin infections*

*... and as an all-day deodorant—after
lathering axillary regions.*

SAPODERM (D·H·A) means :

satisfaction and bigger soap profits

to you

service and value

to your customer



NEW!



WILD CHERRY
FLAVOUR

TERRAMYCIN*

ORAL SUSPENSION

NOW — 125 mg. TERRAMYCIN PER 5 cc. TEASPOON

AVAILABLE ON N.H.S. SECOND SCHEDULE ITEM 34

New formula Terramycin Oral Suspension is now receiving full scale promotion throughout Australia. Detailing, backed by sampling, direct mail, and advertising in all journals read by the medical profession, will produce scripts which you cannot afford to miss. Check your stocks now and take advantage of the increased prescriptions for this new Pfizer product.

Pfizer

Science for the World's Well Being

PFIZER PTY. LIMITED, BOX 4016, G.P.O. SYDNEY

* Trademark of Chas. Pfizer & Co. Inc.

NON-OFFICIAL—Pamaquin (Praequine, Plasmoquine); Hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil)

Notes: Mepacrine is also used to expel tape worms. The antimalarials Chloroquine, Primaquine, Hydroxychloroquine, etc., are also used in the long term treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and lupus erythematosus.

ANTHELMINTICS (Threadworm and Roundworm)

- *PIPERAZINE Entacyl Tablets
- ADIPATE TABLETS
- *PIPERAZINE Helmezine Tablets
- PHOSPHATE TABLETS

NON-OFFICIAL

Piperazine Hydrate (Pipan, Pyrazine, Oxypip, Vermazine, Proxyl)
Piperazine Citrate (Helmezine Elixir, Antepar, Elixir Piperazine)

MUSCLE RELAXANTS (Curarising)

- *SUXAMETHONIUM Bromide Brevdil M
- BROMIDE INJECTION (Succinylcholine Bromide)
- SUXAMETHONIUM Chloride INJECTION (Succinylcholine Chloride)
- GALLAMINE INJECTION Flaxedil
- TUBOCURARINE INJECTION Tubarine
- *MEPHENESIN INJECTION Myanesin

NON-OFFICIAL

Suxethonium Bromide (Brevdil E); Decamethonium (Eulissin, Sincurine); Laudexium Methyl Sulphate (Laudolissin); Dimethyltubocurarine Iodide, etc.

Notes: Tacrine (Tetrahydroaminacrin, T.H.A.) is a new decurarisng drug developed in Australia. T.H.A. produces decurarisng after Tubocurarine or Gallamine without the simultaneous use of Atropine. However, Tacrine prolongs the effects of Suxamethonium and Decamethonium.

BARBITURATES include

- *AMYLOBARBITONE Amytal, Sedal
- (Amobarbital) TABLETS
- *BUTOBARBITONE Soneryl, Hyperbutal
- TABLETS
- *CYCLOBARBITONE Phanodorm
- TABLETS

ANTI-PARKINSONISM DRUGS

- *BENZHEXOL Artane, Pipanol
- (Trihexyphenidyl) TABLETS
- *ETHOPROPAZINE Lysivane
- TABLETS
- *PROCYCLIDINE Kemadrin
- TABLETS

NON-OFFICIAL

Caramiphen (Parpanit); Diethazine (Diparcol); Cyriminine (Pagitane); Orphenadrine (Disipal); Benztropine (Cogentin); Propigline (Tiglyltropine, Tigloidine)

ANTI-CONVULSANT (Epileptic) DRUGS

- TROXIDONE Capsules Tridione
- *PARAMETHADIONE Paradione
- CAPSULES
- METHOIN TABLETS Mesantoin
- PHENYTOIN TABLETS Eptoin, Ditoin, Solantoin
- (Dilantin Capsules—overseas Epanutin)
- PRIMIDONE TABLETS Mysoline

NON-OFFICIAL

Aloxidone (Malidone); Phensuximide (Milontin); Methsuximide (Celontin); Phenacemide (Phenylacetylurea, Phenurone); Beclamide (Benzchlorpropamide, Hibicon, Nydrane); Ethotoin (Peganone); Metharbital, Gemonil); Methylphenobarbitone (Phemitone, Prominal, Mephobarbital, Promitone); Hydantal; Garoin; Prominal Co.

ANTIBIOTICS

- *BENZATHINE PENICILLIN TABLETS
- *PHENOXYMETHYL-PENICILLIN TABLETS (Penicillin V) 125 mg. to 250 mg. 4-hourly; 125 mg. is equivalent approximately to 200,000 units penicillin

Distaquaine V; Crystapen V; Falcopen V tablets.

Other antibiotics added to the B.P. 1958 include *BACITRACIN; *ERYTHROMYCIN TABLETS (Erythrocin); *POLYMYXIN B SULPHATE (Aerosporin); *NEOMYCIN SULPHATE; *OXYTETRACYCLINE INJECTION (I.V. Infusion); *OXYTETRACYCLINE & PROCAINE INJECTION (I.M.); *TETRACYCLINE & PROCAINE INJECTION (I.M.); *TETRACYCLINE INJECTION (I.V.); *TETRACYCLINE TABLETS & CAPSULES; *CHLORTETRACYCLINE CAPSULES & INJECTION (I.V.).

NON-OFFICIAL Penicillin V Preparations

Potassium Salt (P.V.K., Distaquaine V-K, Crystapen V-K, Abbocillin V, etc.); Calcium Salt (Calcipen, C.S.L., Crystapen V, Stabillin V, Penavlon V, etc.).

ANTICOAGULANTS

- HEPARIN INJECTION Liquemin, Pularin, Thromboliquine
- DEXTRAN SULPHATE INJECTION Dexulate

Notes: DEXTRAN SULPHATE INJECTION (Anticoagulant) resembles Heparin in its action, but its effect may be slightly more prolonged. Protamine Sulphate by injection is used to reverse the effects of Heparin and Dextran Sulphate.

DEXTRAN SULPHATE INJECTION should not be confused with *DEXTRAN INJECTION (Solution), which is a plasma substitute, i.e. Intradex, Dextraven.

ANTICOAGULANTS (oral)

- Coumarin derivatives
- ETHYL BISCOUMACE-TATE TABLETS Trombolysan (Tromexan)

NON-OFFICIAL: Dicoumarol; Ethylidene Dicoumarin (E.D.C.); Cyclocoumarol (Cumopyran); Phenylpropylhydroxycoumarin (Marcoumar); Acenocoumarin (Nicoumalone, Sinthrome, Sintrom); Warfarin Sodium (Marevan, Coumadin)

Indanedione Derivatives

- PHENINDIONE Dindevan; Indema
- TABLETS

NON-OFFICIAL: Diphenadione (Oragulant—overseas Didandin)

Notes: Transfusions of whole blood, intravenous water soluble Vitamin K analogues or preferably intravenous Phytomenadione (Vitamin K₁, Mephyton, Konakion) will control haemorrhage due to overdosage and restore prothrombin time to normal by coumarin and indanedione anticoagulants. Vitamin K₁ is stated to be more potent than the synthetic water soluble Vitamin K analogues, as well as having a more prompt and prolonged action.

CORTICOSTEROIDS

- DEOXYCORTONE ACETATE (Implants and Injection) Percorten; Primocort; D.O.C.A.
- *PREDNISONE TABLETS (Prednisone or Prednisone Acetate) *PREDNISOLONE TABLETS (Prednisolone or Prednisolone Acetate)
- *HYDROCORTISONE OINTMENT *HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE OINTMENT
- *HYDROCORTISONE INJECTION (by intravenous infusion)
- *HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE INJECTION intra-articular
- CORTISONE TABLETS (Acetate) CORTISONE INJECTION (Saline suspension for I.M.I.)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF
VICTORIA

C. L. BUTCHERS
MEMORIAL
SCHOLARSHIP
1959

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria offers a Scholarship every four years to commemorate the name of the late Charles Leslie Butchers, a former Secretary of the Society and Registrar of the Pharmacy Board.

The next Scholarship will be awarded for students commencing the Course in 1959.

The Scholarship carries payment of all fees for tuition during the four years of the Course, examination fees, and the cost of books and apparatus, subject only to the Scholarship holder making satisfactory progress during each year of the Course.

The Scholarship is open to boys and girls over 16 years of age, but who will not have reached 19 years of age on December 31, 1958, and who are qualified under the Pharmacy Regulations to proceed to a Pharmacy Course.

The successful applicant, after selection for the Course, must be prepared to proceed with an apprenticeship of four years with a registered pharmaceutical chemist in accordance with the provisions in the Medical Act 1928, Part III.

Applications must reach the Secretary before February 1, 1959.

F. C. KENT,
Secretary.

NON-OFFICIAL

Fludrocortisone (Florinef, Fludrocortone, Fluorohydrocortisone); Triamcinolone (Kenacort—overseas Adcortyl; Leder cort—overseas Aristocort); Dexamethasone [Deronil (acetate), Decadron, hexadecadrol]; Methyl Prednisolone (Medrol); Prednisolone Disodium Phosphate (Predsol, Codelsol); Hydrocortisone Sodium Hemisuccinate (Solu-Cortef, Ef-Cortelan Intravenous, Corlan Pellets).

Notes: Most proprietary ointments available containing Hydrocortisone are the acetate, except Cortril and Hydrocortisyl, which contain Hydrocortisone (alcohol). The B.P. ointments of Hydrocortisone and Hydrocortisone Acetate have a wool fat-petrolatum base.

Prednisolone Tablets

Prednisolone tablets may contain Prednisolone or Prednisolone Acetate; when the active ingredient is Prednisolone Acetate the label must state the content in terms of Prednisolone. When Prednisolone tablets of a stated strength are ordered, either tablets containing that amount of Prednisolone, or containing Prednisolone Acetate equivalent to that amount of Prednisolone, must be dispensed.

Tablets each containing 5 mg. of Prednisolone or a quantity of Prednisolone Acetate equivalent to 5 mg. of Prednisolone must be supplied if no other strength is prescribed.

Prednisone Tablets

Prednisone tablets may contain Prednisone or Prednisone Acetate; when the active ingredient is Prednisone Acetate the label must state the content in terms of Prednisone. When Prednisone tablets of a stated strength are ordered, either tablets containing that amount of Prednisone or containing Prednisone Acetate equivalent to that amount of Prednisone, must be dispensed.

Tablets each containing 5 mg. Prednisone or a quantity of Prednisone Acetate equivalent to 5 mg. of Prednisone must be supplied if no other strength is prescribed. Most proprietary tablets available containing Prednisone are the alcohol, except Delta-Cortelan, which is Prednisone Acetate. Similarly Prednisolone tablets are the alcohol, except Delta-Efcortelan, which is Prednisolone Acetate.

NON-OFFICIAL

Prednisolone Disodium Phosphate is 2000 times more soluble than Hydrocortisone or Prednisolone. Hydrocortisone Sodium Hemisuccinate is freely soluble in water and is available for direct intravenous injection for emergencies under the names of Solu-Cortef and Ef-Cortelan Intravenous. This salt is also available as a lozenge for aphthous ulcers in the mouth under the name of Corlan pellets.

Triamcinolone (Fluorohydroxy Prednisolone) and Dexamethasone (Methyl Fluoro Prednisolone) are closely related. Triamcinolone, Dexamethasone and Methylprednisolone are stated to cause less sodium retention and less side effects generally than Prednisolone.

Three drugs developed in Australia have recently been given Approved Names by the British Pharmacopoeial Commission.

Approved

Name	Other Names	Uses
Poskine	Propionylthioscine, Proscopine HBr, Plassids	Travel sickness, peptic ulcer, etc.
Tacrine	Tetrahydroamin- acrine, T.H.A.	Curare antagonist decurarising drug
Tropigline	Tigyltropine, Tigloidine	Atropine-like drug for Parkinson's disease, spastic cases

low-dosage
sulpha therapy—
LEDERKYN*

Tablets (0.5 gm.)

of SULPHAMETHOXYPYRIDAZINE



The first "One-tablet a day" sulphonamide

*The new, soluble, single sulphonamide developed by Lederle,
LEDERKYN sulphamethoxypyridazine sets a new standard
for sulpha therapy*

*Low-dosage, Solubility,
Prolonged action, Broad-range,
make for
Safety*

LEDERKYN—Sulphamethoxypyridazine, LEDERLE
is available as a Pharmaceutical Benefit, 1st Schedule Item 151

Indications—most bacterial infections sensitive to sulphonamides.

Dosage—Adults: Initially 1 Gm., thereafter 0.5 Gm. **once** daily.

Children: Proportionately, according to age and weight.

Lederkyn—is available in bottles of 12, 100 and 500 tablets.

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, New York

Distributed throughout Australia by ALL D.H.A. HOUSES

* Registered Trade Mark

POTTER & MOORE CHRISTMAS ADVERTISING

Chemists! This is one of a series of 3 full page COLOUR advertisements appearing in "Women's Weekly" for the month of December. The campaign consists of individual full pages for Lily of the Valley, Mitcham Lavender and Gardenia. Strong support will also be given by large size advertisements in—N.S.W.: "Daily Sun", "Daily Mirror", "Daily Telegraph", "Newcastle Sun", "Newcastle Herald". Vic.: "Herald", "Sun". Qld.: "Courier Mail". S.A.: "Advertiser". W.A.: "West Australian". Tas.: "Hobart Mercury".

May we suggest you CHECK YOUR STOCKS NOW TO MEET THE DEMAND CREATED BY THIS BIG CAMPAIGN.

Parcel Discounts

£25 assorted parcels—less 10 per cent. trade discount.

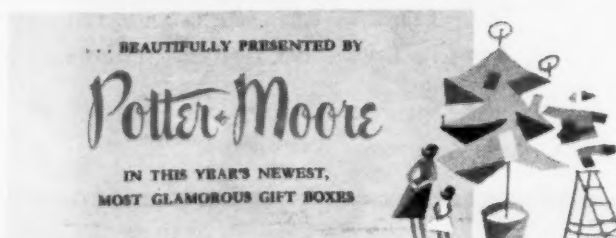
£10 assorted parcels—less 5 per cent. trade discount.



She'll fall in love with Mitcham Lavender

There's almost no end to the selection—the delightful fragrance of Mitcham Lavender Skin Perfume, Talc and Soap on this page are only a few. You'll find them in many combinations, all in the smartest new gift boxes. There are so many you can choose a different one for every name on your list, so make your choice today.

From 9/6 to 35/-



PHARMACY OF THE FUTURE

An address by Frank H. Bedford, F.P.S. (Vic.), at a meeting of members of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, at Adelaide, August, 1958

Some time ago I had the pleasure of speaking to you and giving you my own impressions of some of the factors which will influence the future of retail pharmacy from a commercial aspect.

"The pharmacist in community practice has always faced the problem of practising a profession in a commercial atmosphere. He has served so long in this dual capacity that the public does not sharply differentiate between these roles. There is, however, an increasing recognition of the responsibility which the professional pharmacist must assume. Drug therapy has become an ever more important phase of medical practice."

Tonight I should like to give my own ideas of the future of the professional aspect of retail pharmacy.

Predicting future events has never been easy, and planning for them even more difficult. However, this should not deter us from attempting both.

The basic function of retail pharmacy is the supply of drugs to the civilian population. In fulfilling this function, the doctor has complete freedom of choice of medication, and the public has complete freedom of choice of both doctor and pharmacy. Even with the advent of the National Health Services Act, these arrangements were not upset.

Considering the vast stocks of drugs and preparations available for use by the doctor and patient, you will agree that it is a remarkable achievement. However, I feel there are some shortcomings in our present-day practices, which I shall mention later.

A secondary function of the retail pharmacist is that of guide, philosopher and friend to the public, a very important function, and the demand for both will depend upon the willingness of the individual to render these services.

This willingness to provide adequate service to the medical profession and the public is the keynote to the future of retail pharmacy.

In the professions of law and medicine, we find a marked tendency towards consolidation. This trend is also followed in the business world, where the small man is being taken over and absorbed by the larger man. This may be a good practice, or it may not. It is certainly a general trend that I am sure is going to affect retail pharmacy.

The legal profession for many years has favoured group practices. It seems it is impossible for one person to become conversant with the various aspects of law, and the simplest method of coping with the problem was to provide an improved service, by forming group practices.

Similarly, the medical profession has moved more and more to group practice. Many people deplored this trend when it first appeared, but today it has become accepted, and undoubtedly the service offered by these clinics is better than the "one-man" practice.

At present there are about 4000 pharmacies operating in this country, and the number is growing rapidly, all offering much the same goods, prices and professional services. However, there is variation in size, which seems to be accompanied by variation in services offered. Some of us render wonderful service to the doctor and patient, some render poor service, but most of us strive to render the best possible service under existing circumstances.

Can we continue in the same manner? There have been many changes in pharmacy in the past 20 years, but we cannot rest there and be satisfied.

There seem to be three fundamental reasons why most of us cannot improve our service in the basic function of retail pharmacy—the provision of pharmaceutical supplies to the community.

They are:

- (1) Lack of space.
- (2) Lack of finance.
- (3) Lack of time.

Similar problems were faced by both the legal and medical professions some years ago, and following the successful pattern initiated in these fields of service, it would appear that pharmacy must somehow strive to achieve fewer, bigger, better-equipped and better-staffed outlets.

We have the choice of bringing this about among ourselves, on a voluntary basis, or it could be forced upon us by the licensing of pharmacy. Both methods have been tried in other countries. In Europe, licensing is the accepted pattern. In America it was achieved by a voluntary effort of pharmacists to join together into partnerships and groups. In neither case was there a reduction in the number of pharmacists, but a reduction in the number of pharmacies.

Our American friends found that it became impossible for one man to cope with the many and varied tasks of conducting a successful pharmacy. We, like them, are reluctant to delegate authority to our employees; we try to master all the facets of retail pharmacy and to supervise the entire operation. As the number of prescription proprietaries increases, so does the demand on space, and cheque book, neither of which appears adequate.

Look at any suburban area, or provincial centre. Facilities, operational expenses and stocks are all duplicated. Work and risk are duplicated. The only item not duplicated is a reasonable net profit for the proprietor.

How much smaller many of our problems would appear if two opposing units were to combine their efforts and finance. How much more efficient and effective the single unit would become.

With a group unit and pooling of finances, larger premises could be sought, and making available added services which pharmacy should render to the public, and the medical profession.

The advent of National Health Services to this country has presented retail pharmacy with added problems—and this tendency will increase as Government-sponsored Health Services expand. It would not be unreasonable for the Government to change one clause of the relevant regulations from

Let me read that clause.

Sect. 33, National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations.

If that were made a condition to retain one's approval to participate in the service, many of us would be horrified. However, I feel that at some future time the Government will expect us to keep in our pharmacies at least one representative of each of the allowable items. Think how that change in the Regulations would affect you.

I would also like to mention some of the functions I feel should be part of the make-up of retail pharmacy.

Firstly, the dispensing department must be large enough to ensure that all the functions can be adequately fulfilled. With this, of course, must be coupled a comprehensive library of text and reference books

and the necessary equipment. There are many pharmacies that do not fulfil the first requirements. Such places exist, and I wonder how they hope to render a dispensing service.

There are many pharmacies which do not carry adequate supplies. This unfortunate feature gives the public a bad impression, which is not enhanced by excuses advanced for this shortcoming.

It seems not unreasonable to expect a pharmacy to be equipped with an autoclave hot air oven and Seitz filter. In several American pharmacies, and several in Australia, you find this equipment. A sterilising section should be part of a pharmacy. Whenever I mention this to practising pharmacists the reply is, "There is no call for such work." There is little call for this work simply because medical men here realise that a pharmacy is generally not equipped for such work, but if the service was made available, and publicised to the doctors, the demand would be created.

These three pieces of equipment, together with a small manipulating cupboard where preparations may be prepared under aseptic conditions could be set aside in a small area. Here also could be stored preparations for ophthalmic use, wound dressings, etc., together with the necessary containers. One such unit could well become the basic unit of the dispensing department.

Think also of the public prestige which would follow such a step.

Other valuable services a well-equipped pharmacy could render are blood and urine analysis, even perhaps pregnancy tests. I saw one pharmacy in Toronto, Canada, where this department was a most important unit. With graduate work offered at our colleges, this could become an important field for the pharmacist. Alternatively, there is no reason why we should not provide the facilities to employ a bacteriologist to perform the actual work, as was done in Toronto. This service would be of great assistance in strengthening the link between the pharmacist and physician.

Every pharmacy should be the source of product information. The American Colleges of Pharmacy are stressing the point that the pharmacist should be the expert on drugs, and are training students accordingly. But how many of us maintain a file of product information? The A.J.P. is doing a wonderful job in this direction, and we should actively promote this service to the doctors. It is impossible for any doctor, or pharmacist, to remember the details of the ever-increasing numbers of prescription products available, but not a very difficult task to file this information where it is readily accessible.

Most of us jealously guard our rights to distribute poisons. Most of the substances we dispense are potentially dangerous. Poisons have historically been a means of violent and sudden death, and the death toll by poisoning is particularly heavy among children.

Every pharmacist should therefore be in a position to administer emergency treatment to poison victims. As time is the most important factor, the pharmacist is justified, if not morally obliged, to trespass on what may, technically, be the doctor's field. However, such treatment must be restricted to emergency treatment; but the initial treatment is often the most valuable and therefore the basic antidotes should be available in every pharmacy for such emergencies.

Charts showing commonly called for antidotes are available, and these antidotes should be clearly labelled and stored ready for use. This service should also be publicised both to doctors and to the public.

With every country living under the threat of nuclear warfare, a terrific responsibility is placed on every citizen.

Some time ago thirty representatives of pharmacy attended the Commonwealth Government Civil Defence School at Macedon. In five days we were given a somewhat startling picture of the chaos that would result following a nuclear attack.

Added responsibilities will fall on pharmacy, and the retail pharmacist must be prepared to play his part.

With nuclear threat comes also the threat of chemical and biological warfare. These threats, with the resultant damage to property, life and limb, place before us a task which almost seems too great to tackle.

Unfortunately, it seems that we cannot remove these threats; hence we must prepare for the events that may follow.

Pharmacy has a real part to play in the organised Civil Defence programme. Our part will be nothing less than we are trained to do already, i.e., the distribution of pharmaceutical supplies. However, it will mean more. It has been suggested that every member of the profession be taught the fundamentals of first aid, that the retail pharmacies become the nucleus of first aid centres.

Actually this is not an unreasonable suggestion, whether or not there is a nuclear threat. The possibility of large-scale disaster is present in any area at any time, and we should be prepared to render whatever assistance we are best fitted for.

Yet another service pharmacy could provide for more effectively than we do at present is the supply of sick room requisites. This is an important feature of American retail pharmacy which has been lost to us in Australia. We should strive to regain this business.

The retail pharmacy should become the health centre of the community. This is a natural development of present Government ideas on health matters. If we are not prepared to provide these services, then the medical profession may do so as part of the clinic services already offered. In such a case, we could find ourselves as employees of these clinics.

So we must naturally be employees in any profession, but greater emphasis should be placed on shared ownership rather than individual ownership. Conditions could be made attractive enough to encourage young graduates to enter a larger unit on a share basis. This would be possible with fewer but larger pharmacies, all providing really first-class service.

The present pattern, with its numerous small outlets, is most inefficient, and could well lead to the dispensing physician.

This idea of consolidation will require a change in attitude, especially of the student. He must be shown that the end point is not necessarily that of conducting his own business, and that he could expect an even greater measure of financial security on a "share owner" basis, of a large operation, rather than complete owner of a small pharmacy. This change in attitude would require changes in the pharmacy curriculum.

Education is not strictly my province, and others have made detailed studies of this problem. But these are the ideas gained from visiting several American Colleges of Pharmacy, coupled with a desire to see that future pharmacy students obtain the best possible educational programme.

There seems a growing desire in Australia to have pharmacy a degree course. This naturally would bring added prestige, but the important factor is the standard attained by the graduates rather than the title given to them.

In any event, the time has come to reorganise the pharmacy curriculum. We should attempt in the first year of the course to present a programme similar in standard to that given in University science faculties. The work need not be identical, although this would have some advantages, but we should obtain recognition and reciprocity from the University authorities for this work.

At present the door is virtually closed to pharmacy graduates who have the desire and ability to proceed to graduate work at the universities. In most States, such a person would have to undergo the entire three-year science course before being able to do a graduate course in say Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology or Pathology.

Matriculation is the desired entrance standard. The logical step from there is to proceed along the lines

of the science course, and provide a sound basis for future scientific study.

The student could also be introduced to the "Humanities." It is quite evident that a pharmacy student requires more than a scientific education and outlet. More and more we feel conscious of our place in society, and this would be easier to attain if we understood some of the problems of our fellow-man, some of the responsibilities to our profession and ourselves.

This would require a full academic first year with consequent difficulties for the teaching staff, and an added load on the already overburdened facilities of most pharmacy departments. However, that is no excuse to pigeon-hole the idea.

Later in the course, pharmaceutical subjects could be presented, again of University standard, and again with the view of obtaining reciprocity for that work.

Toward the end of the course the student should have the opportunity to specialise. There are many branches of pharmacy which are virtually untapped so far as the pharmacy graduate is concerned.

To mention but a few:

(1) **Hospital Pharmacy.**—To many students specialised training in the methods of larger-scale dispensing and administration of hospital pharmacy departments would be most attractive. With correct instruction these people would greatly improve the efficiency of these hospital departments.

(2) **Manufacturing.**—The opportunity to study large-scale manufacturing techniques and equipment, the analysis of raw materials, experimental control and testing of finished pharmaceutical products would, I feel sure, greatly aid the drug industry. These subjects could be taught briefly at the undergraduate level, and in detail at the graduate level, with opportunity to visit or even work under supervision in the drug manufacturing firms. This type of work is now carried out chiefly by the science graduate, but should be the province of the pharmacy graduate. I am sure it is only a matter of opportunity; there would be no lack of applicants.

(3) **Government Health Departments** could and should offer a variety of positions for the pharmacy graduate. I realise there are at present several opportunities in these departments at both State and Federal level, but much of the work being done by other than pharmacists should be done by pharmacists, and again it would seem to be a matter of training.

(4) **Business Administration.**—I am sure this has a rightful place in a pharmacy curriculum. Whether training for retail pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, manufacturing or wholesaling as a career, the student would have a better start with a sound foundation in business principles and practice.

You may say, "What has education to do with the retail aspect of pharmacy and its future?" To me, education of future students is the concern of everyone of us, because it is up to the next generation, and those that come after, to see that pharmacy is capable of retaining its rightful place in our social structure. How better can they do this than with the best possible education to help them on their way. It has been said that education is the cheapest investment for the future.

These views on education were presented as those of an ordinary retail pharmacist; they are not those of a trained educator. They are presented to provoke some thought.

One last point. The future holds unlimited possibilities for pharmacy—especially the retailer. However, the biggest single factor which will mould that future is our ability to overcome our present-day small outlook.

Progress has always been dependent upon new ideas and fresh outlooks. Without progress we have no future.

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Comments on the American Scene

An address given by Barry T. Brown, Pfeiffer Travelling Scholar, 1957, at a meeting of members of the South Australian Branch of the Guild, August, 1958.

The United States of America is today affecting the life of the average Australian to an increasing extent. This influence is even more pronounced in the business and the scientific life of the Commonwealth, and I think it is not untrue to say that changes which take place in America will generally also occur in Australia. I was therefore most elated when I received word that I was fortunate enough to obtain one of the Pfeiffer Travelling Scholarships to the United States. I was most fortunate in also obtaining a Fulbright Travel Scholarship from the United States Government, and felt that I had a duty, in addition to absorbing scientific information, of publicising this country of ours in the United States, and similarly on my return of trying to give you some of my impressions of the U.S.A.

This evening, then, I wish to present to you some of the aspects of American life and organisation that I found particularly interesting, and which could be beneficially applied to Australia. I would also like to comment on American pharmacy courses and give some of my ideas as to how we in Australia can profitably apply aspects of American teaching in this country.

Firstly, a few words on the Pfeiffer Scholarships. Three of these scholarships have been awarded to date and one more is being offered. Credit for obtaining these scholarships for Australia is due largely to the efforts of Mr. William B. Howard, of the Warner-Lambert Organisation in Sydney, and Mr. Eric Scott, the Federal President of the Guild. I feel that we are fortunate in having these two gentlemen take such an interest in the furtherance of Australian pharmacy, and I do wish to record my appreciation to them.

I left Australia early last year by plane across the Pacific—stopped at Fiji, and then through Canton Island and on to Honolulu. It is at Honolulu that one first comes in contact with the U.S.A. One is first struck by the beautiful climate—warm, maybe a little hot—a beautiful clear blue sky and a gentle breeze blowing across the airstrip. When I arrived I was quickly wakened out of this dreamy state by the roar of jet fighters overhead and forcibly reminded that Hawaii is the major U.S. military base in the Pacific Area. It was hard to imagine the horrors of war associated with such a place.

All Customs and immigration formalities for the United States are carried out at Honolulu, and although the Hawaiian Islands have not yet been granted full statehood in the United States they are to all intents and purposes regarded as part of the U.S.A. Immigration to the United States for Australians is very difficult. The normal quota for Australians is very small, and I understand that there is a 10-year waiting list for Australian immigrants to the U.S.A.

The most impressive sight when you arrive in downtown Honolulu is the size, the shape, the colours and chromium of the cars. They were bigger and longer than I imagined. You have to be very careful crossing the road because of the right-hand drive—there seems to be some sort of automatic reaction in Australians that causes one to look only to the right when stepping from the pavement. This, if you are not very careful, may have very serious consequences.

If you are a rather naive Australian, like myself, and have not previously been given instructions on how to travel on American buses, then you are liable to cause quite a lot of confusion. I wanted to go from Honolulu to the beach suburb Waikiki, about two or three miles

away. I saw a bus with "Waikiki" just pulling up to the kerb. The doors opened and I tried to hop in the back; this caused much confusion, and I found that you must board at the front, and alight at the back. I then climbed in the front, walked past the driver, found a seat and waited for the conductor to come and collect my fare. This again caused a great deal of confusion, as "it's just not done." American buses do not have conductors—they are all one-man buses. I got out my money—5 cents looked just like the 25-cent piece—and handed it to the driver, but he did not want it. It must be put into a special box near the door; a bell will ring when the correct money is inserted. I then took a seat. This was quite a nerve-racking experience, especially as there were three people also waiting to board the bus. I had learnt my lesson. When you arrive in a new country, be careful. Watch the customs of the country and always be last to enter a bus.

Leaving Honolulu, I travelled to Seattle in the Pacific North-West, then up to Vancouver in Canada, where I spent a few days. This part of Canada is quite different from the eastern portion of the country. The Rocky Mountains effectively divide Canada into the East, which is truly Canadian, and the West coast, which I think is more American than Canadian. It may be of interest that there are approximately 10,000 Australians living in Vancouver.

Then down to San Francisco, which in some regards is very like Sydney. The people I talked with in California, and San Francisco in particular, are more conscious of the presence of Australia than were Americans on the East Coast. It was my impression that people on the West Coast of U.S.A. feel they belong more to the Pacific Area than to the eastern United States.

Pharmaceutical Education in California

The Pharmacy School in San Francisco is part of the University of California and one of the finest schools in the country. At present it is giving a five-year course, which is to be increased to six years. Two features stand out concerning U.S. Pharmacy Schools. Firstly, the rather small classes and fairly high staff-student ratios, and secondly the relatively large amount of floor space the school occupies. This is indeed in contrast to Australian conditions.

Health Insurance

Not far from the Pharmacy School in San Francisco is the Kaiser Foundation Hospital. This is the centre of one of the so-called "independent" hospitalisation schemes in the U.S.A. This scheme originated during the last war at the Henry Kaiser shipbuilding plants on the West Coast as an insurance scheme for workers in this industry. It has since then spread out and developed until it is quite a force in San Francisco. Members of the scheme make a regular payment for a complete health coverage. This includes all consultation, private visits, hospital charges and specialists' fees. The scheme is carried out by medical practitioners, who, in this organisation, are paid employees of the foundation.

Medical and health insurance in the United States was of modest size in the 1930's and 1940's, and most experts predicted that it would remain that way, or grow only slowly. During the last 10 years, however, health insurance has practically expanded into a "billion dollar" industry, as the Americans say. In the

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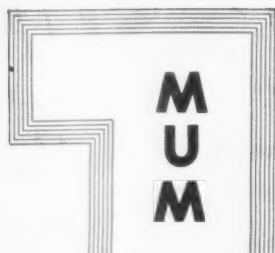
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beginning of 1958 there were 123,000,000 Americans—more than 70 per cent. of the population—with some form of hospital insurance, about 64 per cent. with some form of surgical insurance, and about 42 per cent. with some form of non-surgical medical insurance. Last year health insurance covered £2000 million of the personal sickness bill of the population—about one-quarter of the sickness bill for the year. So you can see that health insurance is a big factor in the U.S.A.

My general impression was that the average man did want some sort of hospital or medical protection. He was quite willing, and generally quite able, to meet the cost of routine health treatment, but was, I feel, very seriously burdened and very worried by any major sickness that should hit himself or his family. For this reason I felt that some sort of government intervention in health to cushion the blow of a really big health bill would come before long, but the introduction of a comprehensive British type scheme was a long way off at the moment and was not generally desired.

Travel in U.S.A.

Leaving California I travelled east in one of the crack express trains of the country—the Californian Zephyr. This is a completely stainless steel train, hauled by four diesel-electric units, and incorporating quite a number of special observation cars with vista-domes. These are indeed comfortable trains to travel in.

Like Australia, the U.S. railroads are finding it difficult to operate at a profit. This is due largely to the development of air travel, which siphons off most of the first-class passengers, and also to the competition from road transport. This has led to several of the railroads receiving Government subsidies to continue the operation of uneconomical railroad routes. Incidentally, the steam engine has gone from the American scene. In all my travels I could find only one old steam engine still working.

Like Australians, Americans use the aeroplane a great deal for travel. Fares are about the same in both countries, and in many cases are the same as train fares. Two features of the U.S. airways that could, I feel, be introduced into Australia with advantage: The city terminals of all airway companies are centralised in one building. This avoids a great deal of confusion. From this building a regular shuttle service is run to the city airport, and makes travelling from terminal to airport very convenient, and I think more economical than the present Australian method.

At most American airports there are machines which, for your signature and the payment of one dollar, will give you life insurance for your forthcoming flight. Though this may be good business, I did not find it particularly comforting.

Chicago

I spend several days in Chicago on my way across to New York. Chicago is a big, rambling, tough city. It is the city of Al Capone and the city of that pioneer of nuclear physics, Enrico Fermi. It is a city of some of the most beautiful houses I have seen, facing Lake Michigan, and it is a city containing some appalling slum areas. In short, it is the most contrasting of American cities.

Studies in the Metabolism of Digitalis Glycosides

While in Chicago I visited the University and spent quite some time with Dr. George Okita, who is one of the Professors of Pharmacology at this University. Dr. Okita has been very interested in a subject which is of prime importance to us here, in the University of Sydney—the metabolism of digitalis glycosides. One of the problems in working with these cardioactive compounds is that the small doses that can be given make the detection and identification of metabolites a difficult problem. This can to a certain extent be overcome by using radioactive digitalis glycosides, but the synthesis of these complex molecules so as to contain a radioactive atom is a very difficult operation. Okita solved this by rather a neat procedure.

He took young *digitalis purpurea* seedlings and started growing them in an enclosed glass or plastic box in which the air and carbon dioxide supply to the plants was regulated. By feeding the plants with an atmosphere containing radioactive carbon-14 dioxide, the plant would incorporate radioactive carbon-14 into its cellular structure. It would also incorporate radioactive carbon into the digitalis glycosides which were formed in the leaves. After six weeks' growing, the leaves were processed in the usual way, and the glycosides, in this case digitoxin, finally purified by column chromatography on silica gel. Radioactive digitoxin prepared in this way does not have a high level of radioactivity. Okita's samples had a level of 0.5 microcurie per milligram. Now the limiting factor in preparing more active samples is the level of radiation the plants will tolerate. Above a certain level of radioactive carbon-dioxide the biological effects of radiation on the growth of the plant become apparent, and the plants will refuse to grow at all. Okita, however, has done quite a considerable amount of investigation with this low radioactive digitoxin.

A Friendly People

A few remarks now on the attitude of Americans towards Australians. The overall impression one receives is that of a very friendly people who, even if they do not know much about Australia, are very eager to learn. There is a certain casualness about the people—they are only too willing to offer you the hospitality of their homes, and feel to a certain extent that you should be able to look after and entertain yourself. It is rather surprising the number of Americans one meets who visited Australia or who have relatives or friends that visited us, particularly during the war. These people, I am glad to say, took back a very good impression of our country, and as a result Australians are very popular indeed in the U.S.A. In spite of this, knowledge about Australia is very scant. Everybody knows that Australia is the home of the kangaroo—in fact, more is known about the kangaroo than about Sydney or Melbourne. Much to the disgust of New Zealanders, New Zealand is often taken to be part of Australia. Australia is thought of as a gigantic desert, and people are very surprised when told that Australia is about the size of the U.S.A.

We in Australia have heard much of the wonderful road system developed in America and how backward we are in this country in the matter of highways. There is no doubt that the U.S. highways are really magnificent. However, you must remember that the U.S.A. has a much larger population than we do and can ably afford to develop such a system. There is much complaint, however, over there about the crowded nature of highways, and just recently the country embarked on another mammoth road-building era, the money being found by the Federal Government to a large extent out of Defence funds. This is a feature we could well follow in Australia, and there are moves I understand in this country to get such a scheme under way.

Fines for road offences are, to us, comparatively high in the U.S.A. An ordinary parking fine in New York costs £5. Speeding can cost round about the £50 mark, and, what is more important, in some States conviction means automatic disqualification from holding a driving licence for 12 months. Many States have £25 fines for littering the highways, which are enforced and do really produce a clean highway. Traffic lights on many of the highways and roads are timed so that the traffic can maintain a steady 25, 35 or 45 m.p.h. speed. I found that picnic spots by the road in the more settled areas are very scarce—the super highways are built to get you from one spot to another, and do not provide a scenic Sunday afternoon drive.

Cancer Research

The major portion of my time in the United States was spent at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York, where my major interest was in the metabolism of the estrogens. I did manage to

visit several pharmacy schools in eastern U.S.A., among them being Columbia in New York, and the University of Connecticut, at Storrs, Conn., and feel that a few comments on U.S. pharmacy schools and courses, and comparison with our Australian ones, may be of interest.

Five-year Pharmacy Course

Throughout the country there is a standard four-year pharmacy course, which in 1960 is to be increased to a standard five-year course. This course is full time at university or college, with an apprenticeship period usually after the academic training. This course length, however, cannot be strictly compared with Australian conditions. The Australian student enters the pharmacy course at a higher general level of education than his American counterpart. Hence about one year of the U.S. course is undertaken by Australians in their high schools, but it should be noted that the American does receive more general or non-pharmaceutical education, and in this regard has a distinct advantage over the Australian.

Perhaps my general impressions of American pharmacy education can be summarised:

(1) The U.S. student receives a broader education than the Australian, which is designed to enlarge his outlook beyond only pharmaceutical matters.

(2) A more extensive pharmacy course enables the student in the U.S. to receive more pharmaceutical information. This consequently gives him a wider scope in choosing the particular area of pharmacy in which he wishes to specialise, whether it be retail, industrial or academic.

(3) More extensive courses and more developed schools enable the student to obtain specialised training at the university in, for example, research methods, industrial techniques, etc.

(4) Because of generally smaller classes in the U.S.A., the student staff ratio is better than that in Australia. In addition to advantages to students, it enables staff members to engage in more work of research, investigational or organisational nature than in Australia.

This is a rather condensed comparison between Australia and the American schools, but I should like to present by ideas on what lines pharmacy schools and courses should develop in Australia.

(1) I feel that because of the increasing complexity of scientific subjects and the consequent difficulty of a pharmacy school becoming expert in all the many and varied aspects of pharmacy, it is most important that Australian pharmacy schools be closely associated with a centre of tertiary education—preferably to be an integral part of a university. Without the support of, say, a university chemistry department it is a very difficult task for a pharmacy school to adequately teach all phases of chemistry to pharmacy students, and it is difficult to develop those investigational aspects of the subject that should be associated with a pharmacy school. This idea applies perhaps more so to the teaching and pursuit of biochemistry, physiology and pharmacology. Pharmacy schools obviously will be the centre for teaching and research in pharmaceuticals, in branches of industrial pharmacy and in pharmaceutical chemistry. Pharmacy, and for that matter other branches of science, are changing and overlapping to such a degree that it is essential that a pharmacy school have the support of other related university departments.

(2) The development of pharmacy over recent years with the continual introduction of new therapeutic agents has considerably increased the amount of pharmaceutical education a student should receive. It seems to me that education equivalent to three-year full-time university work is required. The award of a degree at the end of such a period should do much to maintain the professional standing of the pharmacist in the community. Degree training should also help to provide a

broadening of the student's education, which at the moment is, I feel, lacking in the present Australian courses.

(3) Not the least of the advantages of a university degree is that it would enable a student to remain for an honours year of training as well as to proceed to higher degrees in the same or in other universities throughout the world.

(4) The greatest number of Australian pharmacists will continue to enter the retail field, and it is obvious that as in most other professional fields an apprenticeship period is necessary. With the development of an Australian pharmaceutical industry, an increasing number of pharmacists will be required for this field, which, we hope, will be filled by degree graduates.

May I conclude by summarising the United States as a vast, pulsating country with a very friendly and hospitable people. Like Australia, it is a big and a relatively young country. Consequently we have many problems in common, and I feel are able to learn much from the United States.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION SCHOLARSHIPS

The Technical Co-operation Service of the Department of Economic Affairs, 41 Quai Branly, Paris, has pleasure in announcing particulars of scholarships granted by the French Government to engineers and technicians in Australia for the period October, 1959, to June, 1960.

1. These six-month scholarships are for graduates of a university or technical college in engineering, metallurgy or science, with at least a few years of practical experience in a position of responsibility.
2. Scholarships will be granted to candidates wishing to go to France for a period of six months to widen their knowledge, either in research and specialised institutes or in public or private organisations.
3. Some knowledge of French would be considered an advantage. Previous interests or contacts with any French scientific or technical body could be of great assistance for the practical organisation of the scholarship.

The scholarship provides:

- (a) A monthly allowance of 75,000 francs (about £A80);
- (b) The cost of tourist class travel from France to Australia. Scholarship holders will be required to pay for their own passages from Australia to France;
- (c) Payment of enrolment fees where necessary to establishments, technical institutes or laboratories;
- (d) Refund of up to 20,000 francs (£A21) for cost of technical publications;
- (e) Refund of travelling expenses in France (second class rail or autocar) for journeys authorised by the director in charge of the course. Local travelling expenses (taxi, underground, bus) cannot be reimbursed;
- (f) An allowance of 3000 francs (about £A3/4/-) for typing the end of course report.

Scholarship holders must be in a position to leave Australia so as to start their studies in France between the months of October and December, 1959.

Applicants should fill in Form "A" and send it, together with any other relevant information, to the Commercial Counsellor to the French Embassy, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W., before January 15, 1959.

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as you know is a very good servant but an extremely bad master. We regret to say our servant got out of hand on the night of November 19th, and left us lamenting among the charred ruins of a large portion of our plant. However, whilst this has resulted in a temporary stoppage in our production, we anticipate re-commencing the manufacture of several of our main lines within two or three weeks.

In the meantime, as most of our wholesalers and distributors are holding reasonable stocks of all products, we suggest all retailers continue ordering in the normal manner, as every effort will be made to meet requirements.

We hope our customers will not be unduly embarrassed by present stock shortages, and give the assurance that every effort is being made to ensure that ample supplies of all products will be made freely available again in the shortest possible time.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends in the trade for their kind messages of sympathy and overwhelming offers of assistance.

Yours sincerely,

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Here's news . . . If you've never stocked colours before — this is for you: a new composite case for 3/9 size Kleenex containing 1 dozen of each of the three colours put in with the regular case buy.

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Mr. Pincrua, of Balmain, Sydney, says — "Sales of Kleenex tissues have increased beyond all expectations since I started displaying Kleenex prominently on the eye-catching Sneezein' Season Bar."



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Leaders in the World of Science

Splitter of the Atom Becomes an Administrator

The Determination Behind the Diffidence of Sir John Cockcroft

By Tom Margerison, Scientific Editor of "The New Scientist" (London).

That shy smile and diffident manner with which Sir John Cockcroft greets you are an effective camouflage for uncompromising toughness and determination when faced with a difficult problem—scientific or administrative.

For Sir John, once one of Britain's leading scientific researchers, has, like the good fairy in a pantomime, made a remarkable transition since the end of the war, and is now one of the most prominent administrators responsible for a city of scientists of 6000 people.

Here, at Harwell, on the Berkshire Downs, Cockcroft lives just outside the security fence, in a house which once belonged to the station commander when what is now the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's Research Establishment was a Royal Air Force station.

From the windows of his house he has seen the derelict airfield come to life again, and grow to be the largest scientific centre in Britain.

A Career in Another Generation

But this is really Cockcroft's second career. His earlier one, as a scientist, belonged to another generation, when money and equipment for experiments flowed much less easily than it does today. It was in these early days that Cockcroft carried out the experiments that culminated in "splitting the atom," which brought him and his Irish colleague, E. T. S. Walton, the Nobel Prize for physics.

The story starts in 1897, when John Cockcroft was born in the little Yorkshire village of Walsden, close to the border with Lancashire.

His father was a cotton manufacturer, and as a boy John went to the secondary school in this grey village, pinched by the moors into a straggly street, spread along the valley which it shares with the railway and the canal and which runs down to Rochdale.

Later he was to go to the grammar school at Todmorden, a couple of miles up the valley, where he earned distinction as a cricketer, and a scholarship to Manchester University.

Interrupted by World War I

Then the First World War interrupted his education. Too young to join the Army, he went to Wales with the Young Men's Christian Association, which provided canteens and comforts for the troops. Soon afterwards he was able to join the Army proper and fought on the Somme, at Passchendaele and Cambrai, as a gunner.

The war over, Cockcroft returned to Manchester College of Technology, and soon afterwards became a student apprentice to the great Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company Ltd. His theoretical work, on electrical engineering, he did at the Manchester College of Technology under the direction of Professor Miles Walker, one of the most famous of "classical" electrical engineers.

College and Workshops

This background of engineering theory from the College of Technology and practice from the workshops of Metropolitan-Vickers was to prove immensely valuable to Cockcroft when in 1922 he left Manchester for Cambridge, first to study physics and mathematics, and then for research at the world-famous Cavendish Laboratory.

The Cavendish, in Free School Lane, was the centre of Lord Rutherford's experiments on radioactivity and the nature of the atom.

It was here that Cockcroft with his young colleague, E. T. S. Walton, was to achieve his most spectacular scientific success, the first artificially induced nuclear reaction.

In 1922, when Cockcroft arrived in Cambridge, Rutherford and his team were bringing to an end a remarkable series of experiments, in which they used alpha particles thrown off by disintegrating radium atoms as projectiles to "chip" pieces off the nuclei of other atoms.

The Alchemists' Dream

In this way they were able to transform atoms of one kind into those of another—the first realisation of the "philosopher's stone," for which the alchemists had searched so long.

Of course, this was not a large-scale transformation; it involved only a very few atoms, but nevertheless the seemingly impossible had been achieved.

The alpha particles shot out by the disintegrating radium atoms are moving at fairly high speed.

If we were to accelerate alpha particles to the same speed in an accelerating machine, similar to the "gun" in a television tube, we would have to supply it with nearly 4,000,000 volts.

Most television tubes, whose job it is to speed up the electrons which trace out the picture on the screen, work at a few thousand volts.

Why do the projectiles have to move so fast if they are to penetrate the nuclei at which we aim them and split pieces off? The answer is that both the nucleus and the projectile particle—whether it is a heavy alpha particle or a lighter proton—have a positive charge, and therefore repel each other strongly if they come close to one another.

To Overcome Repulsion

Only if the projectile is moving so fast that it overcomes this repulsion will it actually strike the nucleus.

Rutherford was aware that if sufficiently fast projectiles could be obtained by accelerating particles in an electrical machine the transmutation experiments could be carried a lot farther.

For the difficulty with using radium was that the total number of alpha particles—although it was counted in thousands of millions—was too low for many of the target nuclei to receive direct hits.

Could an electrical machine be built able to generate several million volts with which to replace the radium?

Revolutionary Suggestion

This is where Cockcroft's electrical engineering experience came in. At that time 4,000,000 volts was an impracticably high figure to aim for. But Cockcroft and Walton were encouraged by the work of a brilliant young Russian physicist, George Gamov, who had shown theoretically (by using the new concept that atomic particles behave like waves) that much lower speed projectiles should do the trick and crack open the target nuclei.

This was a revolutionary suggestion. On the basis of ordinary accepted theory about the repulsion between

two charged particles, lower speed projectiles should never work.

Gamov said that occasionally they would succeed in penetrating through the barrier of repulsion to the target nucleus itself.

If Gamov was correct, then a smaller accelerating machine would be adequate, for such a machine could produce so many projectiles that it would not matter if a very high proportion of them were wasted.

Machine in Science Museum, London

The Cockcroft and Walton machine, which is now preserved in the Science Museum in London, was built in the days before scientists had the services of extensive engineering shops. In fact, the Cavendish laboratory was well known for its "string and sealing-wax" philosophy.

The machine consisted of two towers made out of the glass cylinders used in old-fashioned petrol pumps, joined together and sealed with plasticine.

One tower contained the high voltage equipment and the other one was used as the "barrel" of the accelerating gun. Either protons—the nuclei of hydrogen atoms—or deuterons—the nuclei of heavy hydrogen atoms—were used as projectiles.

By the time they had reached the bottom of the tower they had been speeded up by falling through a potential of about 300,000 volts.

First of Many Experiments

At the beginning of 1932 the young men tried out their new apparatus, using lithium as the target nuclei. They used a scintillation screen and later, with another scientist, P. I. Dee, a cloud chamber of the type designed at Cambridge by C. T. R. Wilson to detect the debris from any disrupted lithium atoms.

Sure enough, they detected pairs of alpha particles which could only have come from the splitting of the lithium nuclei.

Gamov had been proved right, and Cockcroft and Walton were the first men to split the atom artificially.

This was only the first of a long series of interesting and important experiments, but it is the one which will be best remembered. For their achievement Cockcroft and Walton were awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1951.

Nineteen years after their thrilling discovery, atom-splitting had become commonplace, and the world was looking towards atomic power for the solution of its fuel problems.

REVIVED INTEREST IN ROYAL JELLY

Those pharmacists who are fortunate in having holidays abroad, and their number seems to be increasing, cannot help seeing in the windows of Continental pharmacies displays of "royal jelly." These are particularly apparent in French, Spanish and Italian pharmacies, though I have seen advertisements for this product of the apiary in Switzerland and Germany. I first had an inquiry for "royal jelly" about 10 years ago and at that time supplies were not available in Britain. The jelly is produced by worker bees and is the material upon which the queen bee is fed at the larval stage. Because the queen bee has a longer life than drones and worker bees (which are weaned on a mixture of pollen and honey) claims have been made for the rejuvenating properties of the jelly. Earlier this year Dr. Stanley Gooding, president of the British Beekeepers' Association, read a paper to the Royal Society of Arts on some aspects of research into bees and beekeeping, including an investigation that he had made on the nature and properties of royal jelly. He found that the substance, which is opalescent in appearance, was very acid (pH 3.4) and contained proteins, fat, carbohydrate, mineral salts and vitamins, together with traces of other constituents. The vitamins were all in the B group and vitamin B₆ (pyridoxine hydrochloride) was present in very high concentration. Some workers claim that the jelly is the richest

animal source of pantothenic acid. Hormones appeared to be absent, at least those Dr. Gooding and his associates had looked for—mammalian sex and growth hormones. A careful and patient study found that the concentration of pantothenic acid was at a maximum just at the time of the differentiation between the queen and worker larvae. Work on the developing chick embryo has shown that it will only survive in tissue culture when the nutrient fluid contains a high concentration of pantothenic acid; this also applies the growth of yeasts and many bacteria. From this Dr. Gooding deduced that the pantothenic acid was not directly concerned with the differentiation except insofar as metabolism was progressing at a very fast rate and energy was being produced. The other constituents were also carefully investigated and a large number of controlled experiments in which mammals and toads were either fed upon, or injected with, the jelly produced no evidence at all of longevity; neither was there evidence of a growth hormone on tests on hypophysectomised rats, or of the presence of mammalian sex hormones when experiments were performed on ovariectomised mice, using the vaginal smear methods. Dr. Gooding has taken the jelly by mouth and by injection, but if it produces long life this remains to be seen! According to Press reports, the Americas are also interested in royal jelly, and on April 4, in the city of Valdosta, Georgia, U.S.A., representative producers and dealers met and founded the Royal Jelly Research Foundation. To me it seems but another research for a philosopher's stone to transmute "base humanity into an incorruptible permanence."—(Onlooker's Notebook, "Pharmaceutical Journal," July 19, 1958.)

CARBROMAL AND BROMVALETON

The Ethical Committee reported on their consideration of evidence as to the dangers attending use of these drugs, and of a letter from the Secretary of the Poisons Board, stating that the Home Secretary had decided to request the Poisons Board at its next meeting to reconsider the desirability of including carbromal and bromvalerone in Part I of the Poisons List and in the First and Fourth Schedules to the Poisons Rules, and inviting any observations the Society might wish to make on the matter. The Council approved a recommendation of the Committee that in the Council's view there is a *prima facie* case for the inclusion of carbromal and bromvalerone in Part I of the Poisons List and the First and Fourth Schedules to the Poisons Rules, and suggesting that the Ministry of Health conduct an inquiry into the extent of the misuse of such drugs and preparations containing them.—"The Pharmaceutical Journal."

ALLEVIATION OF ITCHING

The following formula for a preparation to alleviate the intense generalised itching associated with Hodgkin's disease is given in the *Public Pharmacist*:—

Chlorpromazine	1 per cent.
Sodium bicarbonate	1 per cent.
Hyaluronidase	450 turbidity units
Cetomacrogol emulsifying wax B.P.C. 16 per cent.	
Water	to 100 per cent.

The rationale is that the itching has already failed to respond to antihistamine drugs both systemically and locally administered. Chlorpromazine is included to counter 5-hydroxytryptamine, the release of which may be the cause of the itching. Sodium bicarbonate was added because of its use in domestic medicine as an anti-itching substance. Hyaluronidase is present to increase absorption of the chlorpromazine from the base of the hair follicles. The cetomacrogol base was chosen also with a view to promoting absorption.—*Through Pharm. J.*, May 3, 1958.



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—Cass, L. J., and Frederik, W. S.; AM.
J. Gastroenterol (Dec.), 1956.

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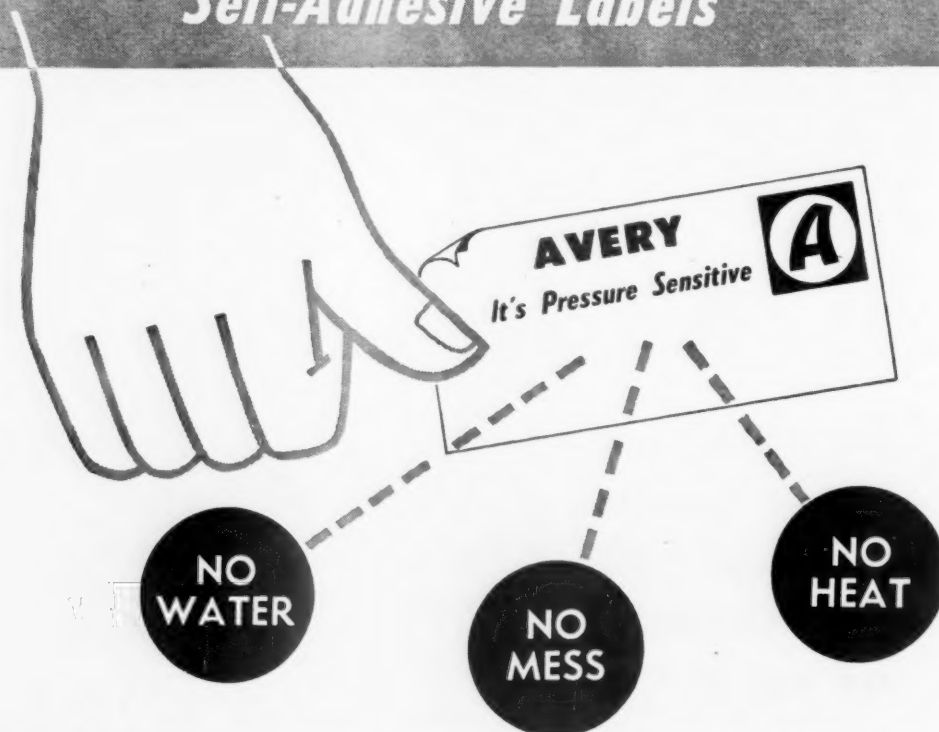
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New Books

"Radioisotope Laboratory Techniques," Faires and Parkes. George Newnes Limited, London, 1958. xii, 244. Over 90 diagrams and 4 half-tone plates.

It might be said that for those people whose interests include any practical application of radioactive isotopes, the book "Radioisotope Laboratory Techniques" is the most useful that has yet been published. As its particular application is to the research bench, and to manipulations that can be carried out in most laboratories (i.e., without a great deal of expensive and specialised equipment), it is of particular importance to pharmacy, especially as the profession is now interesting itself more and more in the use of these substances for research and practice.

The whole book is written in a style that is easy to follow, and its setting out makes it an easy one to study and absorb. The first few chapters are devoted to basic considerations of nuclear physics, isotope production and radiological protection, but these only to a depth consistent with understanding the principles of techniques laid down in the later chapters. With this basis, full consideration of the elements of laboratory apparatus and design, hazard control, handling techniques, decontamination and waste disposal are then given in very complete chapters, each with many references to more advanced texts for further reading.

As instrumentation is also important in using these substances, a complete (for the purpose) explanation of the main electronic apparatus is given. This part starts with a discussion of basic electronic theory before progressing to consideration of particular types of detecting devices, counters, scalars and the like. In this section also there are chapters dealing with instrument selection, statistics and errors of counting, and the corrections that need to be applied for certain types of equipment.

Finally, the whole is brought together in reviews of various applications of radioisotopes, with chapters including the important topics of calculations of feasibility of using isotopes in various systems. To round off a most complete book, there are explanations of such important associated techniques as radiography and autoradiography, as well as several appendices of charts and tables of many important physical figures.

The authors—Faires and Parkes—are acknowledged experts in their own field of instruction in isotope technique, as they are both on the staff of the Isotope School, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Faires having been the head of the school for some years. Thus with the experience of teaching the subject for many years, and extensive practical experience at various other A.E.R.E. establishments beforehand, the authors have the highest qualifications to prepare a book on this subject.

For all technologists interested in radioactive isotopes—and this will include increasing numbers of pharmacists—"Radioisotope Laboratory Techniques" must represent the manual for all basic laboratory technique. Whether used as a guide by the technologist, or as a textbook by the student, it will provide answers to most queries addressed to it. There is no doubt that this is a most worthy book—one which will soon find a place for itself next to Bentley's Textbook of Pharmaceutics as the most informed and important text on this new and important subject.—A.I.K.L.

Disinfection and Sterilisation, by G. Sykes, M.Sc., F.R.I.C. Pp. 396 + 6 plates. E. and F. N. Spon, London. English price, 75/-.

This book is a carefully compiled, comprehensive

review of the literature concerning disinfection, sterilisation and antiseptics. The preface states:—" . . . The greatest advances have undoubtedly occurred during the last two or three decades, and it is the purpose of this book to present a considered appraisal of these developments . . ." The author has succeeded admirably in this purpose, and the book gains much from his wide experience.

The first part of the book deals with the theory and mode of action of disinfection, also methods of testing and evaluating antiseptics and disinfectants. This offers a critical evaluation of the literature and provides a sound account of the fundamental theory on which future progress must be based. This research into basic principles has, in the last few years, almost eliminated the purely empirical approach previously used.

The section on methods of sterilisation is particularly complete and systematic, and again emphasises the importance of a thorough knowledge of basic principles. Sterilisation methods discussed include temperature, filtration, desiccation, the use of gases and vapours and radiations. Radiation sterilisation, which is comparatively new, receives a full treatment, including the mechanisms of action, types and sources of radiations, lethal doses, factors affecting activity, commercial application to the food and pharmaceutical industries, etc. High energy radiations, ultraviolet and ultrasonic radiations and high-frequency electric fields are all discussed and evaluated in the light of recent reports.

Other chapters deal with disinfection of air, of viruses and a review of chemical disinfectants. The chemicals are dealt with under the headings Phenols, Soaps, Alcohols, Dyes, Quarternary Ammonium Compounds, Halogens and Heavy Metals. The final chapter deals with preservatives for such a variety of materials as textiles, paper, paints, leather, foods and pharmaceuticals. Preservation of pharmaceuticals is of necessity quite restricted; nevertheless it does include a short account of parenteral and ophthalmic preservatives.

The author has produced a particularly systematic and complete evaluation of almost all available material. The magnitude of the task can be realised from the fact that the author index lists over 1200 authors, many of them with two, three or more separate papers. It is obviously an impossible task for one person to compile a book on such a subject from all references (it has been estimated that over 800 papers on quaternary ammonium compounds alone have been published in the past twenty years). In view of this, it is remarkable that such a complete publication as this could have been made available with such up-to-date information included.

The chapter on disinfection of viruses, an increasingly important topic, refers to 74 individual papers. Other references are to papers published less than 12 months ago.

In view of the emphasis on basic principles, the systematic layout and the many references to pharmaceutical application, this book can be confidently recommended as a reference for students and teachers, it should be read by every hospital pharmacist, it is probably the most complete and up-to-date reference book available for persons required to carry out or control sterilisation and disinfection procedures.—D.C.L.

DRUG AND COSMETIC CATALOGUE, 1958-1959

We have received from "Drug and Cosmetic Industry," of 101 West Thirty-First street, New York, a copy of the 13th edition (1958-59) of the "Drug and Cosmetic Catalogue."

This is a beautifully printed publication carrying a fund of general information of direct interest to those

engaged in the cosmetics trade. Section headings include:—

Packages and packaging materials.
Machinery and Equipment of Manufacturers.
Raw Material Directory.
Statistical Section.
Associations of the Industry.

Together with editorials and a legal section. Priced at \$5.00 post paid per copy, the catalogue will be keenly sought by those engaged in this section of the trade.

First Amendment 1958 to the British National Formulary 1957. Published by the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Press. London. 8d. (English price).

This Amendment brings the Formulary up to date with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia 1958, certain monographs having been altered with regard to titles, formulae and dosage. A Corrigenda is also included.

It takes the form of a pamphlet of 11 pages, printed on gummed paper and perforated in such a way that certain sections can be removed and affixed over the corresponding sections of the Formulary.—E.M.W.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

AN ANTIBIOTIC AGAINST CANCERS?

To the Editor.

Sir,—A recent issue of the "Chemist and Druggist" (Great Britain) carried an important announcement which read as follows:—

New U.S. Compound Active in Tests

"A research group of Parke, Davis & Co. Inc., Detroit, U.S.A., has reported the isolation of a new broad-spectrum antibiotic, Actinobolin, which, in laboratory tests, shows activity against a number of infections and against experimental cancers.

"Three reports and pilot-plant studies of the antibiotic were presented at the 6th Annual Antibiotic Symposium at Washington, D.C., on the origin and biological evaluation of Actinobolin: its isolation and characters. Actinobolin is understood to be effective at relatively high concentrations in repressing the growth of a number of transplantable cancers. No claim is made that Actinobolin is of significant value in the treatment of human cancer, though numerous studies have been carried out."

We know from experience that an announcement of this type almost invariably produces an immediate demand. To save pharmacists and ourselves considerable embarrassment, therefore, we would appreciate it very much if you would emphasise in your Journal that **Actinobolin is still in the developmental stage and no supplies are available for distribution.**—Yours, etc.,

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY LIMITED.

G. H. Shields, Ph.C.,

Manager, Medical Division.

Sydney, 30/10/58.

A NEW DANGER

To the Editor

Sir,—In the October issue of the Journal I notice that Mr. Gardiner, chemist, of Coburg, has gone out of business because of the sale of the premises he occupied. In an earlier edition it was recorded the pharmacy of the late Mr. Cocking in Bendigo was no longer going to continue as a pharmacy. These two pharmacies ceasing to operate may be an indication of the shape of things to come.

The impending freeing of business premises from controls makes the pharmacy in a popular shopping area very vulnerable. The tendency in retail trade is for the independent small shopkeeper to be eliminated by large chain establishments, financed by public money. These firms in competing for retail outlets are causing a big appreciation in value for premises. In a popular shopping area, £20,000 is not exceptional as an amount to be paid for a medium-sized shop. An owner to get a rent which would give him a return in keeping with this figure would have to make a charge of at least £30 a week. If the tenant has to pay rates (which they do in many cases), another £5 a week would have to be added.

An addition of this figure as an overhead would make many pharmacies no longer profitable. The logical outcome of this situation will be the elimination of a number of pharmacies. The ones remaining will have increased turnovers, probably specialising in different fields, such as photography, cosmetic agencies, chiropody and possibly other side lines. They will be staffed by the owner, one qualified assistant and female counter assistants. Though quite a large staff will be employed, very little qualified personnel will be required. In effect, quite a lot of what might be termed legitimate pharmacy business will be done without the use of pharmacy trained staff, from the official point of view.

The elimination of employment in this field will force many pharmacists to set up in business in outlying areas where land values are not as high. In spite of the rapid expansion of Melbourne, most of these areas are now well catered for, and I think some of them now established are relying on future prospects. A combination of these factors will force some chemists to seek employment outside the retail sphere.

Dr. Lindell in an article in the Journal for October suggests consideration of an amendment in the pharmacy course for students who have this end in view. Now, I would suggest, would be the time to give serious thought to something of this nature.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN GARVIN.

Moonee Ponds (Vic.), 20/11/58.

Legal

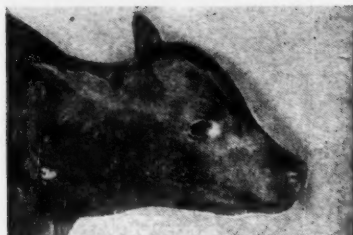
RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT

Agreements Declared Void in U.K.

A judgment of very great interest to pharmaceutical chemists and pharmaceutical organisations was delivered in the Restrictive Practices Court on October 13, 1958, and was reported at length in "The Times" (London), November 4, 1958.

In its reserved judgment, the Court gave reasons for its general conclusion that agreements negotiated by the Chemists' Federation restricting the sale of goods to chemists' shops was contrary to the public interest and must accordingly be declared void.

Mr. Justice Devlin, who delivered the judgment, said that the fundamental principle adopted by the Chemists' Federation was that proprietary medicines should be



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OPEN LETTER TO WHOLESALERS and RETAIL CHEMISTS

Dear Sir,

Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd. wish to make an announcement to the trade that as from the 1st December, 1958, a new bonus offer will be available to all accredited Wholesalers and Retail Chemists for our popular preparations, ANDRAMINE and ANDRAMINE JUNIOR Tablets.

The price of a minimum order of:

11 Charged	{	1 dozen Andramine in dispensers of 12 tablets will be 25/8 instead of 28/-.
		1 dozen Andramine Junior in dispensers of 12 tablets will be 22/- instead of 24/-.
12 Supplied	{	1 dozen Andramine in vials of 25 tablets will be 29/6 instead of 54/-.

Special Announcement to Our Queensland Friends

We are glad to announce at the same time that in addition to New South Wales, Tasmania and Western Australia, the Queensland Poisons Regulations recently issued now permit in Queensland the counter sale of packages of 10 tablets of anti-histaminics, specially labelled for travel-sickness.

In Queensland the retail price of dispensers packed with 10 tablets of ANDRAMINE and ANDRAMINE JUNIOR will remain unchanged. However, as from the 1st December, 1958, the following special bonus offer will be available to our Queensland Wholesale and Retail Chemists:

10 Charged	{	1 dozen Andramine in dispensers of 10 tablets will be 23/4.
		1 dozen Andramine Junior in dispensers of 10 tablets will be 20/-.
12 Supplied	{	

Luminous plastic display stands are available and should you require same they will be supplied free of charge.

Yours faithfully,

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sold to the public only by or through registered chemists.

A proprietary medicine was sold made up in a bottle or packet, and was distinguishable from a medicine made up by a chemist to suit a particular patient, either upon a doctor's prescription or as something which he himself recommended. The distinction was recognised by legislation.

He then pointed out that certain proprietary medicines containing poisons were controlled by statute and sale was restricted. He added that the restriction which the Court had to consider was one which sought to control, in the same way, the sale of all medicines. He quoted the principle set out in the handbook of the Chemists' Federation "that the correct channel for distribution of medicinal preparations is through premises registered under Section 12 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933."

The restriction imposed by the Federation (by contract or agreement.—Ed.) dated from 1935, and originated in the desire of retail chemists to protect themselves against what they regarded as unfair competition. However, the complaint of the chemists was that when a manufacturer's product had become accepted the manufacturer began to supply it to every sort of shop, and the chemist lost to other tradesmen part of the market which their effort had helped to build up.

That was the origin of the C.F. list: the manufacturer members agreed that every product of theirs within the definition might be put on the list, and they undertook that no product on the list should be supplied except to wholesalers who were members of the Federation, and who also undertook not to supply except to retail chemists.

The sale of these goods was not restricted to chemists who were members of the Federation, nor did C.F. manufacturers demand from chemists any undertaking that they would sell only C.F. goods, but the manufacturers did expect chemist members to promote the sale of C.F. goods as against non-C.F. goods.

The fundamental question to be decided by the Court was whether such an arrangement was contrary to public interest.

The Court was not to consider whether competition in the sale of medicine was desirable or undesirable; whether drug stores were suitable outlets for them; whether chemists should have a monopoly, or whether the Chemists' Federation was a good or a bad thing.

Those questions of general policy were settled by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

The task of the Court was to take the words of the Act according to their proper construction and see whether upon the facts proved the case fell within them.

After discussing at some length the question of public interest, His Honour said that the Court thought that it was not enough for the Federation to show a chance of injury. It thought that the protection the restriction was supposed to afford was not reasonably necessary because the risk of injury was too slight.

His Honour then dealt with the contention that the restriction was of benefit because it kept in business a number of chemists in country districts, and that if they were forced out of business the National Health Service and the public in some districts would suffer.

The Court was not satisfied that the removal of the restriction would drive any appreciable number of chemists out of business. The evidence was too nebulous to support that conclusion, and it was not satisfied that over the whole of his business the average small chemist would be unable to meet the challenge of new competition.

The Federation had therefore failed to satisfy the Court that a restriction which confined to chemists the right to sell medicines was justifiable in accordance with Section 21.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, November 10, 1958.

Restrictions on Selling Medicinal Products Void

The case before the Restrictive Practices Court on the Chemists' Federation, and the finding of the Court that, in general, restrictions on the sale of medicines are void, has been the most important event in pharmacy during the past month, and indeed probably during the last ten years. As stated in last month's News Letter, the case began on October 6, but it did not take the expected three weeks; in fact the oral evidence took rather less than half that period, and the main decision of the Court was given at once. The reserved judgment of Mr. Justice Devlin, President of the Court, has now been issued. In essence it lays down that restrictions stemming from the principle that medicinal products should be retailed to the public only through chemists' shops are contrary to the public interest and must accordingly be declared void. The Court also ruled that injunctions regulating the conduct of a business would not necessarily follow as a matter of course. The Federation would be given a reasonable time to put its affairs in order, and should not have to do so under the shadow of an injunction.

At the outset of the judgment Mr. Justice Devlin said that the restriction originated out of the desire of retail chemists to protect themselves against what they regarded as unfair competition. The complaint of the chemists was that when a product became accepted the manufacturers began to supply it to any sort of shop, and the chemists lost to other tradesmen the trade their efforts had helped to build up.

Since this was the first judgment, it was as well that the Court should make it clear it was not required to answer as a matter of policy the question whether competition in the sale of medicines was desirable or undesirable, whether drug stores were a suitable outlet, or whether the Chemists' Federation was a good or bad thing.

The Court had asked itself what the difference was between a sale effected by an unqualified person and one by a chemist. The Federation rightly said that the chemist had the training and ability to select a proprietary remedy and advise. It followed that there was no distinction between the sale by a chemist and an unqualified person unless the chemist was told the condition and given an opportunity of exercising his skill.

The Court believed that the vast majority of proprietary medicines were sold over the counter by unqualified assistants. It had had no concrete proof of any kind of injury from the sale of medicines by an unqualified person. The risk was negligible. Further, the Court was not satisfied that the removal of the restrictions would drive a number of country chemists out of business.

The evidence was too nebulous to support that conclusion, and they were not satisfied that over the whole of his business the average small chemist would be unable to meet the challenge of new competition. On the point of the condition that retail chemists could not sell a C.F. product otherwise than in the package in which it had been packed for sale to the public by the proprietor, the object of that must be to protect the manufacturer. It was a harmless provision, but it was not enough to show that a provision was harmless and

reasonable; the law now was that these stipulations might not have put behind them the power of a combination unless they also made for the public interest, and the Court could not see the provision held any substantial benefit for the public, or protected them from injury. In answer to the question what was the difference between a sale effected by an unqualified person and one by a chemist, the Federation's case rightly seized on the only significant distinction that a chemist who was told of the condition to be relieved had the training and ability to select the appropriate remedy and to advise upon its use. It followed that there was no distinction unless the chemist was told of the condition; and also that if there was a real risk of injury it was no protection that the sale should be effected from chemist's premises; it would be necessary to make it a rule that the sale should be effected only by the chemist himself.

No one proposed a restriction of that sort. One had only to consider it in relation to a product such as "Buzz Off" Cream to realise how impracticable, and even how ridiculous, it would be. But if there was a real risk of injury through ignorant self-medication, what protection was afforded by anything less?

A sensible person who was in doubt about the right medicine would of course always go to a chemist in preference to an unqualified person, and the removal of the restriction would in no way interfere with that. The restriction could protect only a fraction of that small minority, for to qualify for the fraction three conditions must be satisfied: First, the buyer must be a person in need of advice, but without the good sense to ask for it from a qualified source; secondly, he must be served by the chemist himself; and thirdly, unless it was just a matter of luck, there must be some manifestation which caused the chemist to make some inquiry.

The evidence suggested that nearly half the total output of all manufacturers was retailed to the public by unqualified persons; nevertheless, they had not had any concrete proof of any single case of injury resulting from such a sale.

Knowledge, Service and Ethics

Dr. Frank Hartley, who was Chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1957 and who has been a member of the Society's Board of Examiners for many years, presented prizes to the students of the Leicester College of Technology and Commerce. Addressing the students, Dr. Hartley took as his theme "Knowledge and Ethics," and this included the following passages:

"Knowledge is of value for its own sake, but it is equally important to know where to turn for knowledge and to be able to interpret and to use it when found. No teacher of medicine today, far less any consultant or practitioner, can claim to have personal experience of all the drugs in, for example, the current British Pharmacopoeia, even ignoring the complicating factor of trade names for such products and the many combinations or formulations available of such drugs. How then can the pharmacist be expected merely to remember all the names, let alone know their chemical nature, inter-relationships, pharmacology, indications, contraindications, dosages and manner of usage? He is not expected to remember them, but he is expected to keep himself aware of them and to know where to find reliable information about them, as required. It is to fit him for this task that he has acquired certain basic knowledge, and can justly be expected after qualification to display intelligent interest in every new substance he encounters so that he is in a position to supplement the knowledge of his medical colleagues.

"There is scope for professional service in courtesy, manner and helpfulness in supplying toilet requisites just as much as in preparing and supplying medicines,

and it is in these respects that the pharmacist is to be differentiated from the mere seller of goods. Learn therefore to cherish knowledge; learn that the acquisition and utilisation of knowledge is a continuous process and should continue throughout life, and in gaining knowledge and where to find it, develop the desire to use it when required—not in order to display superiority but in order to be helpful when opportunity to help presents itself. It is in providing service to others that profession is distinguished from trading. But I do not want you to think I am rating service through knowledge so high that I have forgotten the importance of obtaining material reward for service. Far from it. I am a realist and not an idealist. I believe that in equipping oneself to do one's work in the best and most efficient manner of which one is capable—which includes appreciation of tidiness, system, organisation and all facets of efficiency—you will deserve and justly seek material rewards in progressive salaries or steadily increasing turnovers and profits. Having recognised that understanding facilitates the acquisition and utilisation of knowledge and that knowledge means power in the modern world, there is need to recognise the importance of ethics in the practice of our chosen profession.

"By ethics I mean the distinction between right and wrong, between the good and the bad. Students of economics refer to what is known as Gresham's Law—which is, shortly stated, that bad money tends to drive good money out of circulation. Just as in respect of currency, so in respect of standards Gresham's Law operates. Bad standards tend to drive out good standards. If we could all automatically deserve the highest standards in our conduct, in our work and in our professional dealings, we should have no need for formulated codes of conduct. But it is because everyone cannot be entrusted automatically to deserve the highest standards that such codes are necessary.

"But no code of ethics can pretend to prescribe how we should deal with every situation that could arise. We must exercise personal responsibility based upon our own conception of what is a high standard. What is right and what is wrong? I cannot pretend to know all the answers, so I shall content myself by discussing some only of the problems that arise from the ever-increasing number of drugs and brands of drugs and preparations with which the pharmacist now has to deal."

Slimming Claims Rejected

In the current issue of "Which?", the journal of Consumers' Association Ltd., slimming aids are critically examined. The Director of the Association, Mr. Caspar Brook, told Press representatives that some of the aids which had been tested were useful, but most of them were not. It had been found that plastic suits, massage creams, bath salts and special garments generally had no effect in reducing weight. One variety of bath salts which was composed of sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate and a trace of magnesium sulphate only softened the water, and a slimming powder was found to be largely detergent which removed dirt and superficial material. There was no known relationship between constipation and obesity, so that pills which contained a mild laxative could not be seriously considered. For slimming an improved diet pattern was necessary, and popular "Swedish milk diets" could not be recommended, as they alternated Swedish milk day with ordinary diet day only. There was no reason to believe that crispbreads or toasts were of special benefit, as they had the same amount of carbohydrate weight for weight as ordinary bread, saccharin, starch-reduced rolls, and a preparation containing methyl-cellulose did not reduce appetite. These findings, according to "Which?", represent authoritative current scientific and medical opinion, but the Consumers' Association would be willing to carry out tests on any of the goods described as not recommended at the request of the



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J. Amer. med. Ass. 1956, 162, 1381.

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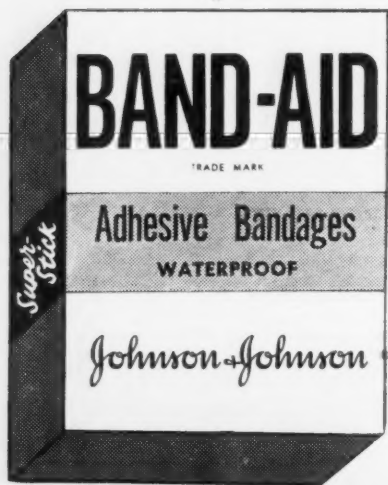
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**ADHESIVE
BANDAGES**

manufacturers and under supervision of independent experts. Diagnosis of overweight might be difficult because of inaccuracies in bathroom scales, which might show an error of up to 7 lb. at 12 stone. Three which had been tested had failed after three or four years' use, and only one was accurate to within 1 lb. from zero to 16 stone. The membership of the Association is now 84,000, and a scheme is under way for testing products and awarding a seal "approved by C.A."

Minister's Tribute to Pharmacists

The speech of the Minister of Health at the Annual Conference of the Executive Councils' Association at Torquay included a tribute to the contribution made by pharmacists to the success of the National Health Service. The Minister, Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, said that the Service over the past ten years could be regarded with "a sober and seemly satisfaction," but it would still be necessary to press forward with concentration and energy. There had been far-reaching changes in the pattern of prescribing and in the nature of drugs supplied since the Service began. A sample taken in 1948 showed that traditional mixtures accounted for 33.3 per cent. of the total and tablets or similar products for 29.2 per cent. In 1957 the respective percentages were 18 and 43.1. These figures illustrated a noticeable change—from the mixture made up by the pharmacist to tablets and other preparations made up by large firms with the necessary facilities for research, manufacture and analytical control. It might be asked whether the decrease in the number of preparations made up by the pharmacist had led to a decline in his professional responsibilities. He was sure the right answer was that these responsibilities had not declined even though they had altered in nature. The professional skill of the pharmacist had made a notable contribution to the success of the National Health Service during the first ten years of its life, and should powerfully assist the future of the pharmaceutical services. On the question of fluoridation of drinking water, Mr. Walker-Smith said that it was a measure of inestimable potential value in reducing dental decay, and as such it had the full support of the Government, and indeed commanded support on both sides of the House of Commons. When the fluoridation demonstrations, which were now in progress in a number of areas, had gone a little further in showing what could be achieved and how, he hoped to advance in this field on a broader front. In this, as in other new measures, the education of public opinion was immensely important. Unfortunately, there was much misunderstanding about it in certain quarters.

Conference Favours Full Pricing

The Conference passed a resolution urging a return to the full pricing of chemists' accounts as soon as practicable. A similar resolution was passed a year ago, but the Ministry had taken no action. This resolution was supported by the Chairman of the Joint Pricing Committee for England, and a speaker from Scotland considered that there was a possibility of a return to that system for the 20 million prescriptions dispensed annually there. The meeting, however, rejected by a narrow majority a motion which proposed that pharmacists who had supplied unopened dressings and other appliances, and who had bought from a reputable source and stored them under good conditions, should not be subject to criticism when a technical defect appeared as a result of testing.

Welcome Publicity

It often happens in Britain that pharmacy receives a bad Press. Headlines in newspapers give the wrong impression from a coroner's remarks at an inquest, and the spotlight on some aspects of the Chemists' Federation case, mentioned above, did not help phar-

macy. On November 6, however, a helpful article appeared in the "Times" newspaper describing changes in pharmacy over the past 70 years. The anonymous author is in business in Harrogate, and began his five years' apprenticeship in 1889. Behind the pharmacy hyoscyamus was grown to make the tincture, and alcoholic preparations of rhubarb, cinchona and ginger were part of everyday work. At that time, the author states, bristle toothbrushes cost 6d.; menthol was cheap, and floral perfumes sold at 1/6 per oz. bottle. Some pharmacists extracted teeth at 6d. each. His qualification came after twelve weeks' instruction at the Liverpool School of Pharmacy, but the examination in Edinburgh occupied several days. Business was begun in Harrogate, which was then at its height of popularity as a spa resort, and as there were no dispensing doctors, many prescriptions were dispensed. The normal charge for a bottle of medicine was 1/6 and pills were 1/3 per dozen. Private prescriptions nowadays in the same pharmacy cost 7/-, and the rise is attributed to the increase in expensive proprietaries. The article concludes by stating "There has been some criticism in the papers about the chemists being too highly paid; this is quite wrong. The chemist has now to keep a very expensive and comprehensive stock always on hand and, as the preparations are constantly being superseded by new remedies, some of his stock in hand has to be discarded. He can't sell it by auction, so he has just to throw it out. I think that every chemist who has a fair dispensing business loses every year in this way quite £50."

Television Advertising

The Annual Report of the Independent Television Authority, which provides commercial programmes, states that further problems of interpretation of the provision of the Principles for Television Advertising relating to medical recommendation have continued to arise. The aim has been to prevent the impression of authoritative professional advice or recommendation being given by visual means to the advertising of medicines, treatments and products which, while not falling strictly within the category of medicines and treatment, were claimed to be beneficial in the case of illness. The relative provision has been amended as follows:—

"Visual presentation of doctors, dentists, pharmaceutical chemists, nurses, midwives, etc. In advertisements for medicines, treatments and products which are claimed to promote health or to be beneficial in illness, the following are not allowable:—

(1) Visual presentations which give the impression of professional advice or recommendation, and

(2) statements giving the impression of professional advice or recommendation made by persons who appear in the advertisement and who are presented, either directly or by implication, as being qualified to give such advice or recommendation."

SOUTH AFRICA

Effects of Amalgamation

Pharmacy in South Africa is experiencing a quiet period—or so it seems. Maybe I just haven't noticed what's going on. The amalgamation of pharmaceutical houses, to which I have referred previously, engulfing many pharmaceutical agencies, continues, and the group is spreading into Rhodesia.

Persistent rumour has it that one of the larger English manufacturing houses, which also runs a large chain of retail pharmacies, is about to take control of the pharmaceutical leviathan. I cannot say whether this

is more than an idle rumour or not, but it seems strange that such a firm should seek to enter into fields which it has never previously considered.

The word "monopoly" is often on the lips of retail pharmacists nowadays; certainly no pharmacist can avoid doing business with the leviathan—and could not operate in business without them.

In some cases the distributors of proprietary lines operating within the groups have notified chemists that no further bonus parcels are available. The bonus parcel offered as an incentive to enlist the chemists' interest is as old as proprietaries themselves, and it will be a severe blow to see them go.

It will be interesting to see the effect of this on trade; I cannot imagine that the manufacturers of these proprietaries will be altogether happy about the dropped bonuses—nor about the ultimate results! The end point will be that overseas companies will tend to market their products direct to the pharmacy—and, indeed, some of them are already doing this.

In some areas there is also an inclination for retail chemists to band themselves together with the object of creating their own wholesale houses, and I would not be surprised to see a company formed on the United Chemists' Association idea, as it exists in Britain.

Certainly it must become clearer as time goes on that despite the multiple outlets for pharmaceutical goods other than the retail pharmacy, to lose the interest and co-operation of the retailers is a fatal step. This had been made clear many times in the past to financial operators who enter the pharmaceutical field, and who have learned the hard way that the pharmaceutical industry has its own immutable rules.

The Retail Debt

A week or two ago some unfortunate publicity was given to a statement that at any one time the chemists of South Africa owe £3 million to the wholesalers, of which £2 million is overdue. This indicates an average individual indebtedness of £2000. The figures give some indication as to the amount of business done in pharmacy. However, there seemed to be a note of complaint in the statement, and one can only comment that it seems to be a situation like marriage—one gets into it of one's own volition, but it's damned difficult to get out of without losing your shirt!

The Cost of Medicines

Now and again the question of the price structures of medicines, dispensed and otherwise, crops up. At the Annual General Meeting of the Society, the question of dispensed medicines for the non-European race groups was considered. It is obvious that the profession cannot create lower prices for one section of the community, since it would infer that the other section is being overcharged.

The cost of medicine is a great burden to the lower income groups, and unless they belong to a Medical Benefit Society there seems to be no way of alleviating the burden—unless the Government introduce a National Health Service.

The latter scheme would, however, shift the burden on to the higher income groups, or generally spread it over all the people by means of taxation.

One other possible way of lowering the prices of medicines is to so subsidise the chemists that the taking of profit upon dispensed medicines would be unnecessary.

The Pharmacy Board

The South African Pharmacy Board comes to the end of its present term of office this year and goes once more to the polls. Will there be any change? It is hard to say, for the main body of the profession is apt to

take those who run things for granted and return them to office—unless they have had their toes stepped on.

It must be admitted that the Board has steered a very difficult course through stormy seas during the last five years, and that they deserve and will get all possible praise.

However, it is not possible to please everyone, and several sections of the industry have felt aggrieved that their particular dreams have gone unrealised. The retailers in particular have not been pleased that the 51 per cent. shareholding clause was never realised. By this they hoped to see pharmacy run by pharmacists.

Some big industrial concerns have been troubled by that section of the law which requires a firm manufacturing pharmaceuticals to have a managing director who is a pharmacist.

For these reasons—and for others, ambition amongst them—there will be more than the usual number of candidates for the seats on the board.

This can, of course, bring about the most unusual results. Every candidate is bound to get a certain number of votes, and this may have the effect of reducing the poll of established members to below the "safe seat quantity."

We shall know the results soon enough—and look forward to a new term of constructive work for pharmacy.

Discount for Cash?

At a Society meeting the other night the question of discounts for cash was brought up. A local woman campaigner against the rising cost of living has been asking retailers to lower their prices for those who pay cash. At first she had the idea of forming a Buy Aid, which would have gained a discount for collecting the money and paying it over. Many of these exist and flourish—at the expense of the retailers.

It seems peculiar to me that it is always the retailer who is asked to drop his profits. We know all too well that in many cases the margin is such that it is not possible if the transaction is to be worth while.

Without going into the pros and cons of price structure, it is obvious that the price of many articles is far too high when compared with the price of the same article in its country of origin. The reason? The goods pass through too many hands before they reach the consumer, each handler taking his cut of the ultimate retail price.

Examination Pass Standard

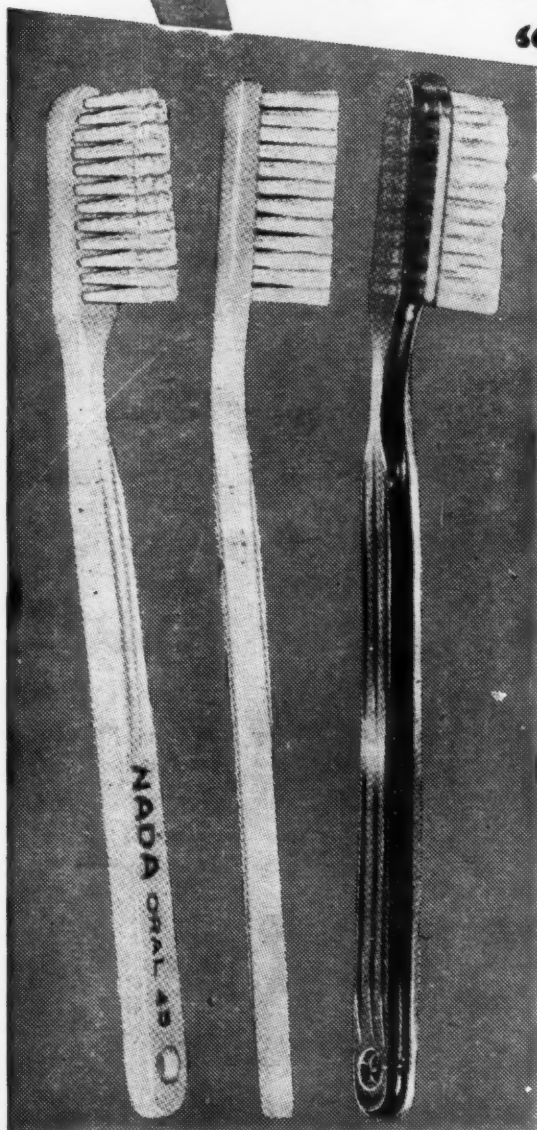
I notice in a recent announcement in the Journal that the Pharmacy Board are lowering the pass marks required in the non-professional subjects in the examinations for the diploma and the degree in Pharmacy.

I imagine that this is intended to produce a higher percentage of passes, but I doubt if it will do so. Do we ask too much of our students? The scope of the subjects must have increased enormously in the past few years, and apprenticeship is of very little help in these days.

There has been much talk of cutting the period of apprenticeship down to one year and permitting it to be served at any time—even after graduation. It seems to me that the course is such that four years would hardly be enough time to cover it adequately.

The student is of course inclined to ask, "What is the use of all this?" It must be admitted that much of the knowledge acquired cannot be applied in the average retail shop, but much of it could. After all, our title is "Chemist and Druggist," and there is always a fair amount of chemical work waiting to be done, but it is usually too much trouble. Too much trouble—what an epitaph.

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The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

It is interesting to note that, apart from the Women Pharmacists' Association of Great Britain and the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, the only other association of women pharmacists is the Women's Pharmaceutical Association of the Pacific Coast, c/o School of Pharmacy, University of California, Medical Centre, San Francisco, U.S.A.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

The President, Miss Keogh, welcomed members at our last general meeting, held at the College of Pharmacy on November 6, when we had no guest speaker, but devoted the evening to business.

Plans were finalised for our Christmas Party, to be held in the Museum at the College on December 10, and it was decided to donate our Christmas gifts this year to the Brotherhood of St. Laurence, for the old aged pensioners.

The remainder of the time was spent discussing remits for the P.A.A. Conference in Adelaide next May. At the conclusion of the meeting supper was served by the committee.

A successful theatre party at the Princess to see "Free as Air" was held in November, when about 80 members and friends thoroughly enjoyed the very bright musical comedy.

Our Association sends Christmas greetings and all good wishes to the Federation and all State organisations.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF N.S.W.

Annual Meeting

The 25th annual meeting was held at "Science House," on September 13, when the President, Mrs. Campbell, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the 24th annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary's annual report, read by Miss Anderson, showed an increased membership of 91, with regular, well-attended meetings being held throughout the year. The Social Secretary reported a year of lively interest in social functions, including the Christmas party, held at the Sherbrook Lounge, Double Bay, and the anniversary dinner at the Hotel Australia, as well as theatre parties and other entertainments held at members' homes.

The Treasurer presented a report showing that the year had been a financial success also.

Mrs. Campbell then presented her presidential address, entitled "Mystery and Modernity."

The meeting then moved on to the election of office-bearers. Mrs. W. A. Curry was elected President, with Mrs. Campbell and Miss Anderson as Vice-Presidents. A former committee member, Miss E. Sullivan, was elected Secretary, Miss I. J. Latham was re-elected Treasurer, and Mrs. J. Fairfax has undertaken the position of Social Secretary.

A ballot was held to elect the three extra committee members, and Misses K. Armstrong, S. Feakes and J. Hobbes were elected.

Following this, the Social Secretary announced arrangements for a fashion parade to be held on October 15, and asked members to make early bookings for a theatre party at the Phillip Street Theatre on November 10 to see "Bats."

Supper was served, and the meeting concluded at 10.30 p.m.

October Meeting

On the evening of October 15 70 members and their friends gathered at the home of Mrs. J. Smith at 1a Clairvaux road, Vaucluse, to watch a parade of gowns from the Rose Franken Salon, of Bondi Junction. These ranged from sportswear through to semi-formal dresses and were ably modelled by five of our own members.

Miss Dorothy McCullough, well known to Sydney shoppers, compered the show, and in addition to the frocks a collection of millinery from Mrs. Lippmann was shown, also modelled by our own girls.

At the conclusion of the parade, supper was served, and the President, Mrs. Curry, thanked Mesdames Franken and Lippmann with bouquets of flowers, and also presented nosegays to all the "models."

The members present the evening a great success, and made their way home at about 11.30 p.m.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF QUEENSLAND

Our October meeting was the occasion for a very successful "Bring and Buy" evening. Enthusiastic gardeners and cooks gave eager buyers quality and quantity.

Arrangements were also finalised for our Christmas party, which is to be held on the evening of November 25. A very enjoyable evening has been planned, and we are hoping to see all our members on that night.

WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The last ordinary meeting for the year was held on November 11 at the Lady Symon Lounge. Plans were discussed for the Christmas dinner to be held at the Copper Kettle on December 2, at 6.45 p.m. It was decided that each member would take along a gift for a child at the Colebrook Home for aboriginal children. Each person would be given the name and age of one child, and would supply a wrapped gift, not exceeding a cost of 10/6, for that child. Gifts would be collected at the Christmas dinner, and members of the committee would take them to the Home.

The President, Mrs. E. Lester, then introduced our two guest speakers for the evening, Mrs. Fife Smith and Mrs. Jaensch, from the Australian Red Cross Society. Mrs. Fife Smith explained the purpose of the "Home Hazards—Prevention and Care" campaign. Red Cross believes that all parents should know how to protect their children in their homes. All householders should be conscious of the dangers of faulty electrical equipment and other home hazards. We must learn to protect ourselves in time of peace; for in any national disaster, be it caused by nature or by man, we must rely on our own "know how" in emergencies. For this reason Red Cross is organising a series of three talks and demonstrations, or if preferred a combined talk covering the main points.

Mrs. Fife Smith pointed out that a recent survey by the National Safety Council in Adelaide showed that approximately 1800 accidents among people of all ages occur daily in the metropolitan area alone, which necessitate at least one visit to a doctor. More than 600 children were admitted to hospitals throughout South Australia last year suffering from burns, poisoning or

other preventable home accidents. On an average, six children daily require emergency treatment at the Adelaide Children's Hospital, due to accidents in the home. We must aim not only to be safety-wise, to be accident-alert and to keep our home hazard free, but also to Know What to Do Should the Need Arise.

Next, Mrs. Fife dealt with Children's Safety. She said the important thing to realise is that small children have no fear; they learn by touch, taste and testing. They have no idea of the dangers of water or fire or the weight and power of motor cars. For the first year of their life they need 100 per cent. protection; then their safety education should begin. They will not believe you when you say, "Don't touch—that will burn you." The only way to convince them is to let them try for themselves, to touch something hot under supervision, so that they get a small burn. Don't expect little children to have any judgment or common sense; your job is to help them to live long enough to develop those qualities.

At this stage Mrs. Fife handed over to Mrs. Jaensch, who demonstrated with flannelgraph the many hazards in the average home.

Then Mrs. Fife Smith continued with the talk, dealing with the dangers of electricity, gas, fire, water and firearms.

On the subject of home treatment for minor accidents, Mrs. Fife Smith stressed the need for an adequately stocked first aid kit in every home. In time of emergency, no time will then be lost looking through the house for first aid articles. Mrs. Fife Smith stressed the part chemists could play by advising people as to suitable contents. The items suggested by Red Cross include 2 triangular bandages, 1 in. bandage, 2 in. gauze bandage, roll of 2 in. sticking plaster, small roll of cottonwool, packet of first aid dressings, roll of old clean linen, olive oil (for ears), dettol, calamine lotion, aspirin, methylated spirit, splinter forceps, scissors, eye glass, medicine glass, safety pins, small bowl, small towel, and a jar of common salt (for saline solution).

The talk concluded with a demonstration of the "Holger-Nielsen" method of artificial respiration, after which members were given pamphlets containing elementary first aid treatments, rules for prevention of home hazards, contents of first aid kits, instructions for artificial respiration, and also a quiz to see how safe your home is.

At the conclusion of the talk, Mrs. E. Wilkins proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers on behalf of those present, after which members adjourned to supper in the Coffee Lounge.

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The charge for these Advertisements is 4/- per line, with a minimum of 12/-, payable in advance

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Applications are invited from duly qualified women with Hospital experience for appointment as **CHIEF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST** in charge of Hospital Pharmacy, which serves large Out-patient Department and 500 bed Hospital (general and midwifery).

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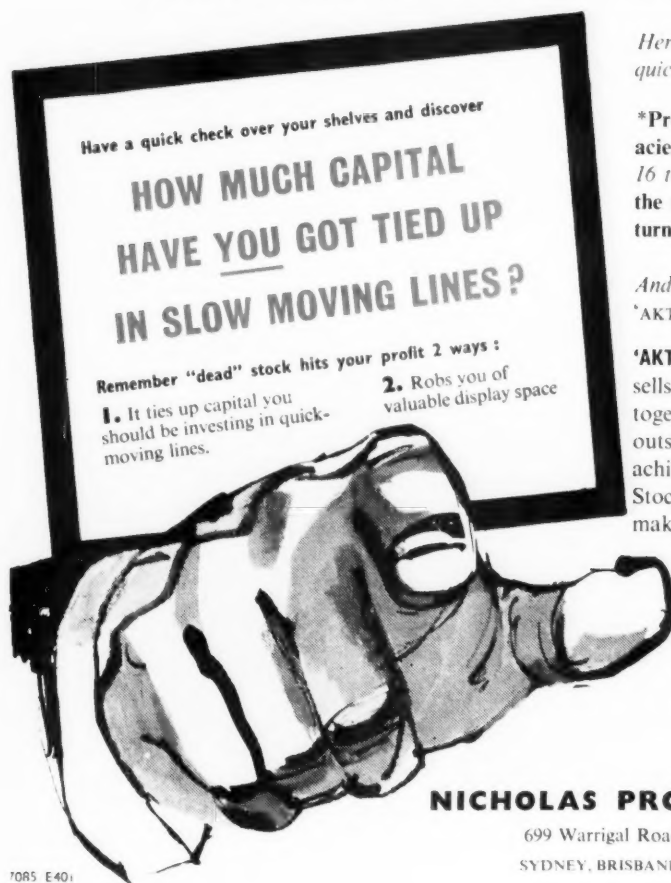
Copies of the general conditions of appointment and of a statement for the information of candidates may be had on application to the Secretary, A.U.B.C., 36 Gordon Square, London, or to the Registrar. Any further information desired will be supplied on request to the Registrar.

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*Here's an example of what money invested in quick-moving Nicholas lines will do:**

***Proved by independent stock-audit of pharmacies £1 invested in 'AKTA-VITE' turns over 16 times while, in the same time, £1 expended in the next best-selling "milk addition food tonic" turns over once.**

And here's another interesting fact about 'AKTA-VITE' from the survey of pharmacy turnover.

'AKTA-VITE', which only the chemist can sell, sells twice as much as all other brands put together. The 40 oz. size of 'AKTA-VITE' alone outsells all other brands combined. You can achieve the same results for say, 'PENTA-VITE'. Stock display and your recommendation will make this big-seller better still.

And have you ever tried to sell 'UNGVITA'?

Everyone of your customers should have a jar in her home. Remember Nicholas lines are quick-movers, big profit-earners. Buy by the parcel to ensure adequate stocks, and earn up to 7½% extra profit!

NICHOLAS PROPRIETARY LIMITED

699 Warrigal Road, Chadstone, SE10, Victoria
SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH, HOBART

7085 E401

The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, November 29, 1958

A boost for summer sales!

ANOTHER RECORD 'AKTA-VITE' SEASON EXPECTED

'AKTA-VITE' is a big profit "chemists' only" bringing you approved margin and wholeheartedly supported by your Guild. Last year's record summer sales proved that the hot weather story for 'AKTA-VITE' is a profit-earner. It proved what chemist support can do.



GET ON THE BAND-WAGON BY

- Displaying stock
- Using display material to advantage
- Counter recommendation
- Effective use of samples and leaflets.

All your customers are potential users of 'AKTA-VITE' — make sure they know about it

'AKTA-VITE' is supported by big-scale national advertising in women-audience radio. Many types of new, attractive warm weather display materials are available.

Order 'AKTA-VITE' in your next £25 parcel of Nicholas Ethicals — wholly Australian product of an Australian company for Australians!

A Nicholas **N** Product

NICHOLAS PROPRIETARY LIMITED, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH

Trade Notes

M. Goodman & Co., pharmaceutical distributors, of 30 Russell street, Melbourne, have taken over the distribution of the products of **Ethicals (Vic.) Ltd.** We are informed that all Melbourne wholesale drug houses carry stocks of these products, which are actively detailed to the medical profession.

THE SANAX COMPANY—NEW ADDRESS

Advice has been received from the Sanax Company that it will be in occupation of its new premises at 223 Bay road, Sandringham, Victoria, as from Monday, December 1. The new telephone number is 98-1604. The company's previous address was at Moorabbin.

DIOPHEN: PRICE ALTERATION

Hamilton Laboratories Ltd. advises that as from December 1, the following prices will be effective—

	Wholesale	Retail
Diophen, 3 oz.	62/- doz.	7/9 each
" 16 oz.	240/- doz.	each

FAREX PRICE INCREASE

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has advised that due to increased costs of basic materials used in the manufacture of Farex, prices have been increased as from November 2, 1958, as follows:

New Trade Price	New Retail Price
28/6 per dozen	3/- per packet

ALDIS PRICE REDUCTION

H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd. advises that as from December 1 the retail prices of the Aldis Colour Slide Projector range has been reduced. From that date the Aldis 2 will be retailed at £25/10/-. The Aldis 300-watt blower cooled, £36/10/-; and the Aldis 500-watt with boosted blower, £41. These prices include lamp and slide carrier.

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES LTD.

We have received advice from the Manager of the Australian Company that the Board of Directors at the head office of the Company in England have appointed Mr. K. M. N. Fergusson, C.A., a Director of the Company as from November 1, 1958.

Mr. Neil Fergusson is the great-great-grandson of John Evans, who founded the business in 1809, and will assume directorial responsibility for office procedures in all U.K. establishments.

NO-DOZ BONUS OFFERS

Muir & Neil Pty. Ltd. has notified bonus offers on No-Doz Tablets as follows:

- No-Doz Tablets Pocket Pack, 8's
- Display Outers of 1½ doz. charged as 1 doz.
- No-Doz Tablets Standard Pack, 30's
- Display Outers of 1 doz. charged as 11/12 doz.

These bonuses are obtainable from all wholesalers throughout Australia.

EFCORTELAN SKIN LOTION

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has announced the addition of the following packs to its range of Efcortelan (Hydrocortisone) Skin Lotions:

	Trade Price
Efcortelan Skin Lotion, 0.25%, 20 ml.	9/- ea.
Efcortelan Skin Lotion, 0.25%, with Neomycin 10 ml.	9/4 ea.
Efcortelan Skin Lotion 0.25%, with Neomycin 20 ml.	15/- ea.

DEQUADIN NASAL DROPS

This is a new product introduced by Allen & Hanburys (A'asia) Ltd.

Formula:

Dequadin (Dequalinium) Chloride	0.01% w/v.
Thonzylamine Hydrochloride	0.20% w/v.
2-Amino-Heptane	1.00% w/v.
Polyethylene Glycol	1.00% w/v.
Menthol	0.05% w/v.
Vehicle—to	100

Presentation: Bottles of ½ fl. oz. with dropper.

Price: List 4/4 ea.; Retail 6/6 ea.

Bonus: One bottle free with each dozen.

CORYZAH ANTI-CONGESTION NASAL DROPS

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney, announces that it has now introduced Coryzah Anti-Congestion Nasal Drops, the formula for which is identical with Coryzal Anti-Congestion Nasal Spray.

Phenylephrine Hydrochloride and Benzalkonium Chloride combined with Ethylenediamine Tetra-Acetic Acid and Sodium Chloride are reported to give great relief to Sinusitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Head Colds.

The product is presented in a plastic dropper bottle, individually cartoned, and is distributed through constituent houses of Associated Drug Companies of Australia Pty. Ltd., in all States.

Price 40/- per dozen; retail 6/6.

LIQUID VASELINE BRILLIANTINE

With the introduction of Liquid Vaseline Brilliantine, Chesebrough-Ponds International Ltd. has added another hairdressing, which complements its range of products for the hair.

No matter what type of hairdressing a customer prefers, he can buy one carrying the "Vaseline" trade mark. Distribution to retail outlets—including chemists—commenced this month.

"Vaseline" Brilliantine is stated to be the only liquid hairdressing on the Australian market containing Lanolin. The addition of lanolin to a hairdressing contributes considerably in replacing the scalp's natural oils, removed by hair washing and the application of water.

Liquid Vaseline Brilliantine is sold in 2 oz. bottles, at 2/11.

CAMBRIDGE LABORATORIES

An addition to the range of "Chemist Only" medicines from Cambridge Laboratories Pty. Ltd. is called "Slimbix" (known in Victoria as "Silmbix" Reg. Vic. No. 7597).



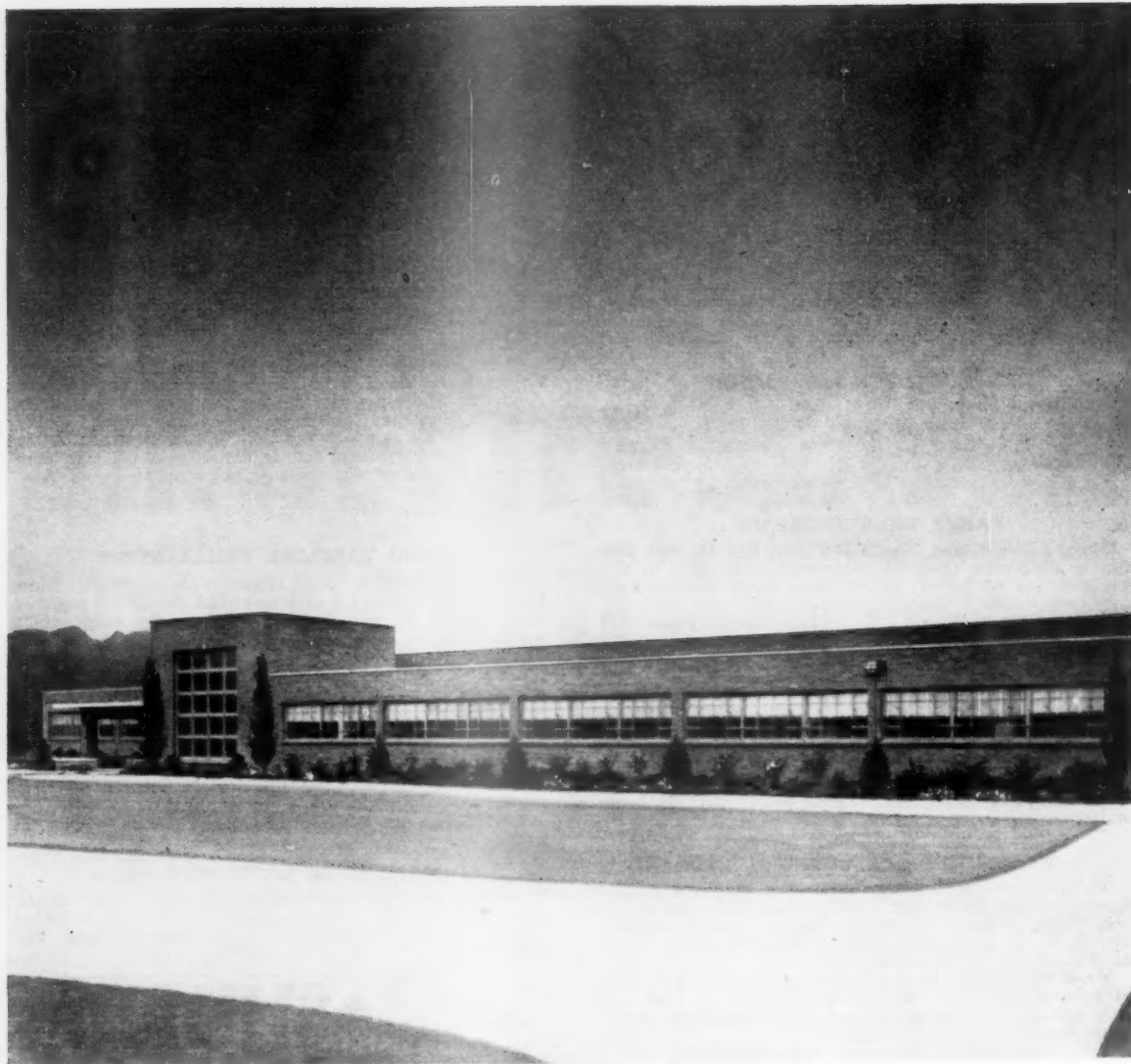
The tablets are stated to be pleasantly flavoured and to contain ortho hydroxy methyl cellulose, vitamin B₁ and B₂ as well as vitamin C.

Two dozen rolls are packed in a display outer. Cost is 21/4 per dozen; retail 3/3.

The manufacturer states that "Slimbix" are to be extensively advertised in the press and will be obtainable only from chemists.

UPJOHN FACTORY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

"The Sydney Morning Herald" of November 18 reports that work on a £250,000 factory of the prestige type for the Upjohn Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has commenced. This is further indication of the great progress in Australia of the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry. This new factory, which is "L" shaped, will stand in 14 acres of parkland and will be of the most modern design.



CHRISTMAS GREETINGS FROM

WYETH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, PARRAMATTA

*... Since 1860, better medicines for medical progress
throughout the world*



Registered Trade Mark

CG/1/59

The cost of construction will be approximately £800 per square, according to the report. Control laboratories, production office, staff amenities and areas for handling laboratory material, manufacturing and packaging will be on the upper floor and the lower floor will comprise a warehouse for storage and despatch of goods, administration office and a conference room measuring 54 ft. by 25 ft.

M. & B.—REDUCED PRICES

May & Baker (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has notified reduced list prices of packs of Amargyl Tablets, Protamyl Tablets, Sonergan Tablets and Rovamycin Tablets, as set out below, to be operative from January 1, 1959.

In accordance with the company's usual practice, these products will be invoiced to chemists and wholesalers at the new prices from December 1, 1958, to enable stocks purchased at the old prices to be cleared before the new prices become operative to the public.

Product	Pack	New List Price
Amargyl	50 tablets	9/2
	500 tablets	84/2
Protamyl	50 tablets	5/10
	500 tablets	53/4
Sonergan	50 tablets	8/4
	500 tablets	76/8
Rovamycin	20 tablets	35/10

PONDS LAUNCH "ANGEL TOUCH" LIQUID MAKE-UP

A new product, Angel Touch Liquid Make-up, was recently introduced to the Australian market by Chesebrough-Pond's International Ltd.

This is a complete make-up and foundation in one, being a tinted liquid make-up. There are four basic shades to choose from—Natural, Blushing, Tawny and Golden.

Angel Touch is described as a "velvety, non-oily application" which can be worn on all types of healthy skin. Claims are that it resists shine, and "gives the skin an aliveness—a vibrant natural glow."

The plastic squeeze bottle gives controlled drop-by-drop release of the product, and is spill-proof, of light weight and ideal for carrying in the handbag.

Angel Touch Liquid Make-up is priced at 4/11.

Attractive and compact display units (as illustrated) have been designed for retailers.



The attractive display unit which was specially designed for the launching of Angel Touch.

STERLING DRUG INC. EXPANSION PLANS

Sterling Drug Inc. of New York, whose world-wide pharmaceutical business is reported to have an annual sales volume of over £100 million, has announced plans for further huge expansion in Australia.

The company's president, Dr. J. Mark Hiebert, is at present in Australia for the purpose of reconstituting the company's Australian organisation. The formation of a new pharmaceutical company was announced in a joint statement by Dr. Hiebert and Mr. Noel F. Leggatt, managing director of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., Sydney. The associated companies are: The Nyal Company, Winthrop Laboratories, Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd., and Scott & Turner. All companies are wholly-owned Sterling subsidiaries.

The newly-formed company—Glenbrook Laboratories, which will be headed by Mr. C. A. Bluett (formerly managing director of Bayer Pharma)—will bring together as a group a number of internationally known, Sterling-owned proprietary medicines which are now marketed by separate organisations. It will distribute such products as Bayer Aspirin, Andrews Liver Salt, Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, Caligif and Dimp.

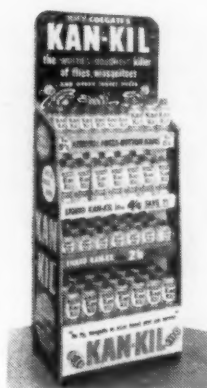
The purpose of these organisational changes is to better serve the needs of Sterling's customers throughout Australia, and to achieve greater operational efficiency. The advice from the company adds: "There will, of course, be no change in the company's long-established policies or in the terms of business, which have met with the approval of Australian pharmacists for so many years."

To provide for the expansion announced by Dr. Hiebert, new manufacturing laboratories and executive offices are being constructed at Ermington (N.S.W.). The new laboratory, which will cost £1 million to construct and equip, will be one of the largest and most modern in the Southern Hemisphere. It is expected to be completed and in full production by September, 1959. The new laboratories will have a floor space of 168,000 square feet, almost four acres of floor space.

The board of directors of Sterling Pharmaceuticals comprises: Messrs. N. F. Leggatt (managing director), James Hill, Jr. (U.S.A.), K. P. Symes, W. R. Kerr, W. E. Timmony, J. A. Parkinson and C. A. Bluett.

NEW KAN KIL STAND CARRIES INSECTICIDE RANGE

To feature its 1958-59 range of Kan Kil insecticides, Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. has produced an unusual type of floor stand, formed by the ingenious folding and creasing of corrugated board.



The unit provides for four shelves and, to carry the 100 lb. weight of insecticide displayed, the display sides and shelves are supported with wooden dowels fastened at each end with metal dome clips to ensure rigidity of the display.

The unit is 60 in. high and stands on a base area of 22 in. by 13 in., is printed in bright full gloss colours and comes packed in a complete kit in a shipping outer with easy-to-follow instructions.

During this summer season Colgate's will again put a solid and continuous advertising barrage behind Kan Kil in daily press, women's magazines and Colgate television and radio shows.

The company states that since Colgate's launched Kan Kil the insecticide market has doubled, and sales are expected to top two million pounds this year.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES

Mr. J. Townsend Hopkins has returned to Australia from a three months' world tour with new production ideas for the manufacture of Achromycin and Aureomycin in their various forms.

Mr. Hopkins is manager in Australasia for the Lederle Laboratories Department of Cyanamid International Division.

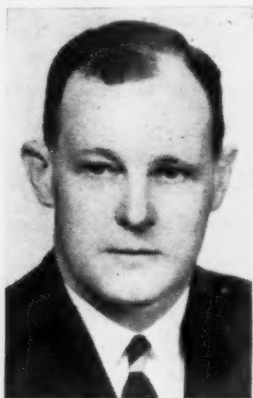
During his tour, he visited several parts of the United States, London, Madrid and Bombay. He inspected plants and laboratories specialising in the production of scientific and medical products.

Mr. Hopkins said that at the laboratories he visited, he examined research projects into many new drugs

aimed at the treatment of such diseases as cancer, vascular and cardiac diseases, and leukaemia.

New Cyanamid Head in Australia

American Cyanamid Company has announced the appointment of Mr. G. B. O'Malley as acting managing director of its Australian subsidiary, Cyanamid Australia Pty. Ltd.



Mr. G. B. O'Malley



Mr. J. Townsend Hopkins

Mr. O'Malley has served with the Australian Cyanamid organisation for 19 years. He began as a field engineer in the Mining Chemicals Division. The medal of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy was awarded to Mr. O'Malley this year for distinguished service to his profession.

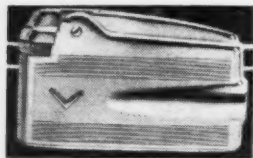
During World War II, Mr. O'Malley was officer in charge of aircraft materials studies, investigation of failures, and development of strategic and substitute metals and alloys for the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

Before Mr. O'Malley joined Cyanamid he was for 11 years senior lecturer on mining and metallurgy at Melbourne University. He was born at Foster (Victoria) and was educated at St. Kevin's College, Melbourne, and Melbourne University.

Mr. O'Malley succeeds Mr. William D. Sandel, who returned to the United States to become manager of manufacturing for Cyanamid's Surgical Products Division.

NEW RONSON LIGHTER

The new Ronson Varaflame Butane gas lighter is the greatest advance in lighters since the first fully automatic Ronson Lighter was introduced over thirty years ago. Thanks to a revolutionary method of fuelling developed by Ronson in collaboration with Swiss technicians, the Varaflame will operate, in normal use, for about a year from a single Butron Multi-fill cylinder, which has a self-sealing nozzle. It is years ahead of any other gas lighter in technical perfection, styling and operation. It is easier



to fill than a petrol lighter and much cleaner in operation. It is fully protected by patents throughout the world.

Quick, clean and economical, the straight-forward operation of the Varaflame will appeal to every smoker. It can be fuelled in five seconds. It can be topped-up whenever necessary. Unlike previous gas lighters, it need not be emptied before refuelling.

The flame of this new lighter is adjustable at touch of a small control, to suit cigarette, pipe or cigar. A further claim is that it is flavourless and will not "taste" the tobacco.



Here Mr. J. McNair is shown filling a Varaflame lighter with visiting English cricketers Peter Richardson and Raman Subba Row looking on. Freddie Trueman is in the background.

Presentation to M.C.C. Players

At an informal function in the M.C.C. Common Room, Hotel Australia, Sydney, Mr. R. McLeod, Director of Ronson Pty. Ltd., presented Ronson Varaflame Lighters to all members of the visiting M.C.C. team.

It had become a tradition with the parent Ronson company in England to make a farewell gift to the members of all sporting teams leaving England. The present M.C.C. side, however, is the first to visit Australia since the establishment of the Ronson factory at Lane Cove, and Ronson Products Ltd., of Leatherhead, England, accordingly entrusted Ronson Pty. Ltd. of Australia with this pleasant duty, which was duly fulfilled immediately after the team's arrival in Sydney.

Perhaps the Australian onlooker may be permitted to hope that, since the M.C.C. have now been given the lighters, they may leave us with the "ashes."

VICKS COMPANY APPOINTS NEW MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mr. A. D. Glover has been appointed managing director for Australasia of Vick Products Pty. Limited.

Mr. Glover has succeeded Mr. T. M. Plowden, who returned recently to New York to resume his position with the parent organisation, the Vick Chemical Company.

Mr. Glover joined Vicks three years ago, as market manager. He spent a year at the parent company's New York headquarters, visiting offices, plants and research establishments of Vicks and its subsidiaries in the pharmaceutical, cosmetics and toiletries fields.

Mr. Glover, who shared with Mr. Plowden responsibility for the establishment of the company's new plant at Fairfield (N.S.W.) and for selection of key personnel, was previously with Unilever companies, mainly as a member of the marketing team of Unilever's food company, World Brands Pty. Ltd.



Mr. A. D. Glover.

During World War II, Mr. Glover served as a pilot in the R.A.A.F.



**THE STIR OF
THE SEASON**

DEXSAL

SETS NEW SALES RECORDS SEASON AFTER SEASON!

SOLID ADVERTISING SUPPORT BRINGS RECORD RESULTS

This has been a bumper year for Dexsal. Why? Because chemists who featured Dexsal in windows and on counters were backed up by both press and radio advertising. Big advertisements appeared regularly in metropolitan newspapers, and no less than 42 radio stations carried Dexsal advertising, too. Sell and recommend Dexsal — it's a 'chemists only' line that always is well backed by strong and consistent advertising support.



**A 'chemists only'
line worthy of
your very special
attention**



PHARMACISTS EVERYWHERE ARE MAKING MORE PROFIT ON Quick-Selling B.M.L. PRODUCTS

You, too, can make an additional 7½%. Get your share of the EXTRA BONUS PROFIT on B.M.L. products. Buy in £10 (or more) parcel lots. You can assort items or quantities to your needs.



EXAMPLE A

1 doz. "SAME-DAY" TABLETS	£2 12 0
1 doz. CURLYPET	1 13 7
Plus Sales Tax	
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Economy	3 7 6
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Large	2 0 6
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Small	2 5 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS—Large	2 14 0
2 doz. FORD PILLS—Small	3 3 0
½ doz. MENTHOLD CREME	19 2
½ doz. PRESSOR SALT	1 2 6
TOTAL	19 17 3
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	1 9 10
	£18 7 5
TOTAL PROFIT	£9 8 9



EXAMPLE B

½ doz. "SAME-DAY" TABLETS	£1 6 0
½ doz. CURLYPET	16 10
Plus Sales Tax	
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Economy	1 13 9
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Large	2 0 6
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Small	1 2 6
1 doz. FORD PILLS—Large	2 14 0
2 doz. FORD PILLS—Small	3 3 0
1/6 doz. MENTHOLD CREME	12 9
1/6 doz. PRESSOR SALT	15 0
TOTAL	14 4 4
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	1 1 4
	£13 3 0
TOTAL PROFIT	£6 11 9



Heavy, continuous advertising in Press, National Magazines and over 107 Radio Stations in Australia speeds the sales of B.M.L. popular household remedies. They sell quickly. Many chemists sell their parcel order before they have to pay for it. Handy, compact Sales Dispensers are available on request.

**THIS CHEMIST MADE AN
Extra 7½% Bonus Profit £2.1.6
TOTAL PROFIT £12.16.1**

Special Order Form

Please deliver immediately the undermentioned quantities of British Medical Laboratories' products and allow me/us the SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT as indicated.

PARCEL VALUE OVER £10 = 7½% EXTRA DISCOUNT
Over £7/10/- ... 5% extra discount
Over £5 ... 2½% extra discount

QUANTITY	PRODUCT	MINIMUM ORDERING PRICE	WHOLESALE PRICE	TOTAL
1	"SAME-DAY" TABLETS	6/6	52/-	2.12.0
1	CURLYPET	15/-	33/7	1.13.7
1/2	CURLYPET SHAMPOO	8/4	3/10	
1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Economy	15/-	155/-	3.7.6
2	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Large	8/-	81/-	4.1.0
1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Small	5/-	43/-	4.10.0
4	FORD PILLS—Large	8/-	84/-	2.14.0
1/4	FORD PILLS—Small	3/8	81/8	6.6.0
1/4	KANATOX—Large	10/-	90/-	7.11
1/4	KANATOX—Small	3/8	31/8	19.2
1/4	MENTHOLD CREME	8/8	78/8	
1/4	MUTHOLS—Large	3/8	31/8	
1/4	MUTHOLS—Small	1/3	11/3	
1/4	PRESSOR SALT	10/-	90/-	1.2.6
1	YOUTH-O-FORM	30/7	180/2	
1	Plus Sales Tax 15%			27.13.8
				2.1.6
				25.12.2

(Cross out which discount does not apply.)

Order your EXTRA PROFIT BONUS PARCEL from your favourite wholesaler or direct from—

British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

87-91 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

Vicks' new Australian subsidiary company was established to consolidate manufacturing activities, to provide facilities for advertising and promotional planning of the expanding range of Vicks products, and to bring the products of Vicks' subsidiary organisations to the Australian market.

The Australian company will be fully staffed by Australians, who will supply the background and knowledge of local conditions necessary for fulfilment of the company's expansion programme of marketing and research.

SUNSIK DISPLAY MATERIAL

Supplies are now available to the trade of the Sunsilks pyramid display, which features both size bottles and a quantity of bubbles. The platforms between the tiers of stock are printed in yellow to reflect the brilliant amber colour of the shampoo, with the bubbles held in position with a clear perspex container which allows self-serving by customers.

A marked advantage of this display from the retailer's point of view is that it takes up only a minimum amount of counter space.

This unit was recently tested in a number of retail outlets, where it was given featured displays and, as a result, the traders received a marked increase in Sunsilks sales.



One of the features of the tremendous growth in the shampoo market has been the tendency for new users to sample products by buying bubbles initially before changing to the more economical bottles.

A new display unit (featured at left) for bubbles has been prepared recently and is currently being delivered to the trade. It has been designed specifically for "impulse selling" with a copy message of "Try It Today" and "Try a Sunsilks Bubble—only 1/3." The unit is attractively printed in full colour and glossed,

and it features a photograph situation which ties in with the product's extensive advertising in other media.

TWO NEW FACTORIES OPENED

New administrative and manufacturing headquarters for W. J. Bush and Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. and Potter and Moore (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., at Nepean Highway, Mentone, Victoria, were opened recently by His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, Sir Dallas Brooks and Lady Brooks.

Described by the Premier of Victoria, Mr. H. E. Bolte, as "another milestone in Victoria's development," the new plant will help to meet the growing demand for the companies' products.

Commenting on the opening of the factories, Mr. Bolte said the State of Victoria had a potential second to none in the world. "Tremendous industrial expansion that has taken place over the past few years proved it," he said.

The Mentone plant is the head office of Potter and

Moore in Australia, which has offices and warehouses in Brisbane, Sydney, Adelaide and Perth.

The factory of W. J. Bush is another link in the chain of a world-wide organisation which produces oils and flavourings for food manufacturers. The plant

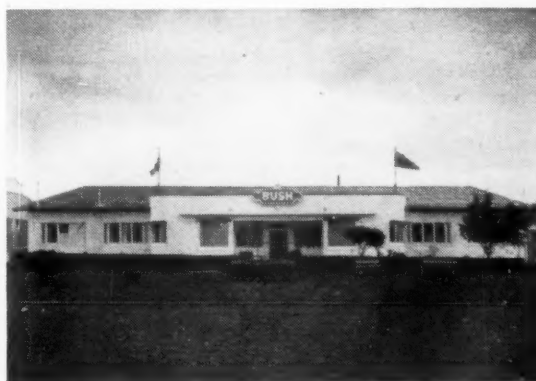


Exterior of the Potter and Moore Factory.

contains the most up-to-date processing machinery in the world, including a spray drier which was specially installed to produce powder flavours required by modern formulations. Extensive research and development lies behind the food flavours made by Bush.

The name Potter and Moore has become well known throughout the world since the company was formed 209 years ago. The parent company was founded in 1749 when John Potter and William Moore combined their efforts in extracting oil of lavender from the flower.

Potter and Moore manufacture many fragrances extracted from raw materials from many parts of the world in toiletries and perfumery.



Exterior of the W. J. Bush Factory.

The Mentone site was chosen after an exhaustive search throughout the Commonwealth because the companies needed large premises to cope with the increasing demand for its products and to keep pace with the enormous industrial development of Australia and particularly Victoria.

The opening ceremony began with a welcome by Mr.

H. I. Fader, Chairman and Managing Director of Potter and Moore. Mr. Fader said how pleased he was to welcome the Vice-Regal Party and Mr. Eric Bush, Chairman of the English company, who had flown to attend the opening.

Mr. Fader said they were particularly honoured by the presence of the Governor, who ever since he had been in Victoria, had displayed a great interest in the industrial activity of the State.



Mr. H. I. Fader, Managing Director of Potter and Moore (left) with Mr. Eric Bush, Chairman of the Bush Company, London, and His Excellency the Governor, Sir Dallas Brooks.

In the past His Excellency had been referred to as Victoria's No. 1 salesman, but Mr. Fader said he felt Sir Dallas could be called Australia's "Ambassador of Trade and Commerce."

In his opening address, His Excellency said that ahead lay a glittering future in rapidly expanding Australia.

"This is my forecast and my faith," Sir Dallas said.

Sir Dallas added that he always felt more than usual pleasure in being asked to perform such ceremonies, which invariably indicated expansion and development in the industrial world.

Sir Dallas extended a warm welcome to Mr. Eric Bush who, he said, was a man after his own heart, as he also believed in the great destiny of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Replying, Mr. Eric Bush thanked His Excellency for doing them the honour of officially opening their premises. Mr. Bush said he was convinced that his trip to Australia had been fully justified. He would carry back to the English principals a message of full confidence and goodwill from Australia.

After the opening ceremony, guests were invited to inspect the premises, where they were able to see the products of both W. J. Bush and Potter and Moore being produced under the most modern conditions and with the latest processing machinery.

Externally, the Nepean Highway frontage is eye-catching, with its deep vertical louvres.

The big development programme just completed by both companies will mean increased supplies to meet the ever-growing demand. Prepared for future demands, Potter and Moore has secured a three-acre site adjoining the present factories.

PREScription PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards issued recently for the month of November, 1958, dealt with the following products:—

B 101	Biosone G.A. Snuff
C 183	d-Cycloserine (Roche)
D 123	Dartalan
D 125	Dramamine Tablets dimenhydrinate—an antihistamine
D 125	Diodoquin
D 126	Deaner
E 86	Egosol BS
E 87	Egosol R
E 88	Egozite
E 89	Ego Medicated Hair Shampoo
E 90	Ego Medicated Hair Tonic
H 63	Hematest Reagent Tablets (Ames Co.)
I 35	Intralgin
M 101	Mephyton Emulsion
M 102	Meratran
N 93	Neutrapen
P 230	Predasin Tablets
R 51	Rolicton
S 128	Stemetil Tablets (25 mg.) and Injection
X 6	Xylocaine Jelly

The December cards, despatched at the same time, dealt with:—

B 102	Bellergal Retard
C 184	Cardilate
C 185	Cortrophin "ZN"
C 186	Calasprin
C 187	Cobalin Insufflation
C 188	Cyclogyl Hydrochloride
C 189	Cortadren Acetate Ophthalm IC Suspension
D 127	Dermacort (Hydrocortisone Cream)
E 91	Enavid
E 92	Egolotion
E 93	Egocarpol
E 94	Egoderma
K 24	Konakion
M 103	Metamucil
N 94	Nobecutane Marking Ink
N 95	Nobecutane Remover
P 231	Perolysen
P 232	Pomalin
S 137	Streptotriad Suspension and Tablets
S 138	Stabillin-V Suspension

New Book Replaces and Supersedes P.P. Card Service

Issue of the December cards completes the P.P. Card Service, which will now be discontinued.

In its place the Journal will produce every two years a new book, "Prescription Proprietaries Guide for Doctors and Chemists," and the first (1959) edition is now available.

The subscription for this book and seven quarterly supplements is £5/7/6, covering a period of two years. Details of new products becoming available from time to time will be published in the quarterly supplements between the biennial issues of the "P.P. Guide."

Orders for the new book, accompanied by cheque for £5/7/6, should be addressed to "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 4th Floor, "Guild House," 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 10/11/58:—

Chemists' Section: Additions

Baden P. Morris Pty. Ltd.			
Size	Retail		Wholesale
22 tabs.	5/6	Nulcets Mouth Ulcer Tablets	44/- doz.
50 tabs.	3/6	Rexall Soluble Children's Aspirin	28/- doz.

ALOIN

Discovered in 1847 by Dr. Thomas Smith, founder of the company, our product meets the most stringent requirements.

ESERINE

Alkaloid, Salicylate and Sulphate available in various packs, including 1-grain tubes; quotations on request.

CODEINE

Codeine Phosphate B.P. "Special"—Smith, has a specification which makes it of interest to tablet manufacturers.

PETHIDINE

Bulk supplies of Pethidine Hydrochloride B.P. available for the manufacture of tablets and solutions for injection, subject to D.D. regulations.

SCAMMONY

Scammony Resin B.P.C. offered as lump, or pale brown powder. Our agents will be pleased to quote you.

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OF EDINBURGH

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Australia

W. H. Terry & Co. Ltd.
London Chambers
Ghuznee Street
Wellington
New Zealand



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fine days, warm
weather, hot sun

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minor burns,
scalds, abrasions,
minor lacerations,
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Ointment with
Metaphen provides
quick relief.
Remember this
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anaesthetic and
analgesic:

B. P. O.

Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen

Supplied in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,
1 oz., and 2 oz. tubes
and in 16 oz. jars.

Abbott
LABORATORIES PTY. LTD.

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Alteration

26 oz.	7/6	B. Seppelt & Sons Ltd. Sedna Tonic Wine	65/- doz.
13 oz.		Sedna Tonic Wine discontinued	

Notified 24/11/58—

General Section: Alterations

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories (Aust.) Ltd.			
Size	Retail		Wholesale
			doz.
Trial	4/3	Antiphlogistine	34/-
Small	7/6	"	60/-
Medium	10/6	"	84/-
Large	17/6	"	140/-
Hospital	32/6	"	260/-

Operative December 1

Chemists' Section: Alterations

Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.			
Medium	2/2	Ipana Tooth Paste, Regular and Chlorophyll	16/4
		3 dozen lots	15/4
Large	3/2	Ipana Tooth Paste, Regular and Chlorophyll	25/3
		3 dozen lots	22/5
Economy	4/2	Ipana Tooth Paste, Regular and Chlorophyll	32/2
		3 dozen lots	29/6
Family	5/1	Ipana Tooth Paste, Regular and Chlorophyll	37/1
		3 dozen lots	36/-
500's		William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd. D.P. Gelusil Tablets	45/-

Student Activities

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Activities and Functions

(1) What Is It?

N.A.P.S.A., as it is known, is an Association of the Students' Organisations of each State. (Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association; Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association; Queensland Pharmaceutical Students' Society; Tasmanian Pharmacy Students' Association; Western Australian Pharmaceutical Students' Association; Adelaide University Pharmaceutical Students' Association.)

(2) Who Is in It?

All persons who are studying a pharmacy course.

(3) Who Controls It?

The National Council. This Council is made up of TWO representatives from each State. From this Council the executive is elected at the annual general meeting, and it holds office for ONE year.

(4) What Does It Do?

It tries to put forward the students' ideas so that senior pharmacy has an understanding of student activities and thoughts, from an authoritative body.

(5) How Does It Do These Things?

In many ways. Chiefly by going directly to the organisation concerned and putting its (and your) case to them.

(6) How Practical Is It?

Very, because it is the voice of students throughout Australia and not just a section of them, as is a State organisation. Thus in major problems it gets a better hearing.

(7) How Old Is It?

Originally the idea was conceived in 1947, and the first meeting held in 1948.

(8) Why Was It Started?

Originally there was a branch of the National Union of Australian University Students for Pharmacy, but, as you can see, this was not over-helpful to those of us who study at a pharmacy college and not at a university.

(9) How Do I Join?

You are automatically a member when you commence pharmacy.

(10) Who Can Tell Me More About It?

Your local organisation executive will be very pleased to assist you and answer your questions.

(11) What Has It Done in the Past?

Quite a lot, but not in a manner such that our work does not get a large amount of "banner waving." A Text-book Concession Scheme has been established. The views of students as expressed by NAPSA were taken into consideration when the new course for N.S.W. was being formulated. We have by negotiation established a Pharmacy/Science Commonwealth Scholarship, which is available to those who wish to do a B.Sc. as well as their normal course. We have through the co-operation of the A.B.C. made a most successful broadcast over Radio-Australia to the area North of Australia. Also NAPSA has conducted a survey of apprenticeships, their implications, and generally how the apprentice is treated both in the shop and at the teaching institution, with the hope that some peculiarities that exist now may be corrected in the future.

(12) What Will It Do in the Future?

Even more than has already been done—enlargement of the T.B.G.S., consolidation of the position of students in Australia and their views. Broadly, anything which will help to advance the status of students as pharmacists of the future. What else?—well, now, that's up to you—the new members of NAPSA, to carry on the work that has been done in the past.

(13) What Is This Text-book Concession Scheme?

A scheme originated by Queensland under which students can obtain text-books (BP, BPC, BP Pocketbook; Martindale, etc.) at cost price plus 10 per cent. to cover freight and handling charges. This is much cheaper than they can be obtained anywhere else.

(14) Where Do I Get These Text-books?

Through your local text-book officer. Orders are taken TWICE a year. Your local President or Secretary will be able to give you more concise information.

(15) What Is a Congress?

A gathering of students from all States, at which the annual general meeting of the NATIONAL COUNCIL takes place.

(16) How Do I Get to It?

Any way you can! All students are welcome to come. Usually each State organises just how the people from that State are travelling. There may be enough cars to take everybody, or perhaps the party may go by rail, air or bus.

(17) Where and When Are They Held?

In a different State each year. The host State is decided TWO years ahead by the National Council. Congress is usually held in January.

(18) What Happens There?

Quite a number of things. First the Council has its annual general meeting. All are welcome to come to these meetings. There are also other things going on: privately arranged trips during the day and parties or just plain get-togethers at night. Usually there is an organised bus trip and a Bar-BQ. All this happens during the first week. The second week is spent in the capital city, where visitors are billeted with students of the host State. In this week the social events take place; a dance, a cabaret, usually a tour over a large manufacturing plant, and finally the Congress dinner at a leading hotel.

(19) Do the Activities of NAPSA Extend Outside Australia?

Yes, we are affiliated with The International Pharmacy Students' Federation, which is the international students' body. It is to the meetings of IPSF that we send our overseas representatives.

(20) Does This Affiliation Really Mean Anything?

Yes, you see NAPSA is, as far as we can see, the largest body of its kind in the world; we can therefore through our overseas representatives exchange, on an equal footing, ideas and news with countries whose student bodies, although much smaller, are much older and more experienced than we are. In other words, we are keeping up with news and views from overseas just the same as any other form of science is doing.

I hope that this information has helped you to know a little more about NAPSA, and that you will not push it to one side as "one of those biased student things."

WILL WE SEE YOU AT THE NEXT CONGRESS?
It is at Araluen, Western Australia, commencing January 5, 1959.

—Margaret Whittle, National Publicity Officer, 21 Beatrice road, Dalkeith, W.A.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT

The work of the Industrial and Educational Vice-President is primarily to conduct a national survey. From this, the problems and suggestions of students in their educational and industrial conditions are stated. From these it is my job to try to remedy any such deficiencies and problems and to suggest to the Council how such things may be remedied. With the suggestions written on the survey forms, these are brought forward at the Council meetings, and by representation to the bodies concerned, the suggestions are explored to the full by this body (NAPSA).

The courses in pharmacy in the various States are studied from the students' point of view, and the States concerned are contacted.

The Commonwealth scholarships, although satisfactory, are not granted in W.A. This is a matter which NAPSA views seriously, and is a matter which we are trying to alter in the near future.

My job is to watch the educational and industrial conditions of students. This cannot be carried out unless I have 100 per cent. co-operation of the students, so, if NAPSA is to remain an active organisation, students must support their State organisations and support all the various aspects of NAPSA, particularly the survey.

—Kevin Hassey, Industrial and Educational Officer of NAPSA.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

With the examinations now behind us, great preparations are being made for the Mat. Med. dinner, which is to be held on December 3.

In the past year S.U.P.A. has done very well. The ball was a great success. Out of the profits a donation was given towards the student library.

The S.U.P.A. office has certainly helped us a lot, as now we have somewhere to leave our materials.

The next NAPSA Congress will be held at beautiful Araluen in Western Australia. This Congress should be "terrific," so get in touch with your year reps. for further details. The date is from January 5 to 18, 1959.

THE CUSTOMER

A customer is the most important person to this company—in person, by mail or by telephone.

A customer is not dependent on us. WE are dependent on HIM.

A customer is not an interruption in our work. He is the purpose of it! We are not doing him a favour by serving him—he is doing us a favour by giving us the opportunity to do so.

A customer is not someone to argue with—nobody ever won an argument with a customer.

A customer is the person who brings us his wants. It is our job to handle them profitably to him and to ourselves.

The customer is the key to success—without him you cannot get there!

—Reproduced in "The Retail Chemist" from "On the Road."

DEPENDENCE UPON DRUGS

It is astonishing how difficult it is to do nothing for a patient. For a long time we psychiatrists hoped that, as our profession gained in insight and the public became more mature, we would need to lean less and less on the pill and the bottle. But now to our chagrin we find the professional and the public more pill and medicine conscious than ever. It is depressing to give a painstaking explanation to an intelligent patient, only to have him say at the close of the interview: "Well, now, doctor, what about the tranquillisers, or a good strong tonic?" As I said earlier, this is where our intuitive evaluations should come in. The psychiatrist must constantly remind himself that he is supposed to be some years ahead of the colleagues in this kind of thinking, and perhaps fifty years ahead of the public.—Extract from Presidential Address by Cedric Swanton at the Federal meeting of The Australasian Association of Psychiatrists, Hobart, November, 1957.

EVALUATION OF NEW DRUGS

Almost every day we are peppered with advertisements extolling the virtues of some new wonder drug, which has often been produced and marketed without adequate research, and, in point of fact, investigation may have been made by enthusiastic protagonists, frequently on a statistically valueless number of cases. Sometimes it can take twelve months or more of general use by the profession before a therapy falls into its proper clinical perspective. We are going through a phase of testing many such drugs at the present time. The mode of action of the drug is frequently not understood, and the side effects, which in some cases may be very serious indeed, are either not mentioned or are very much written down. Medicine and drugs are news these days, and even the public press takes on the role of informant, and in doing so frequently misleads the public.—Extract from Presidential Address by Cedric Swanton at the Federal meeting of The Australasian Association of Psychiatrists, Hobart, November, 1957.

Aldislite

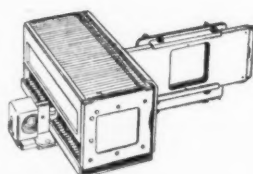
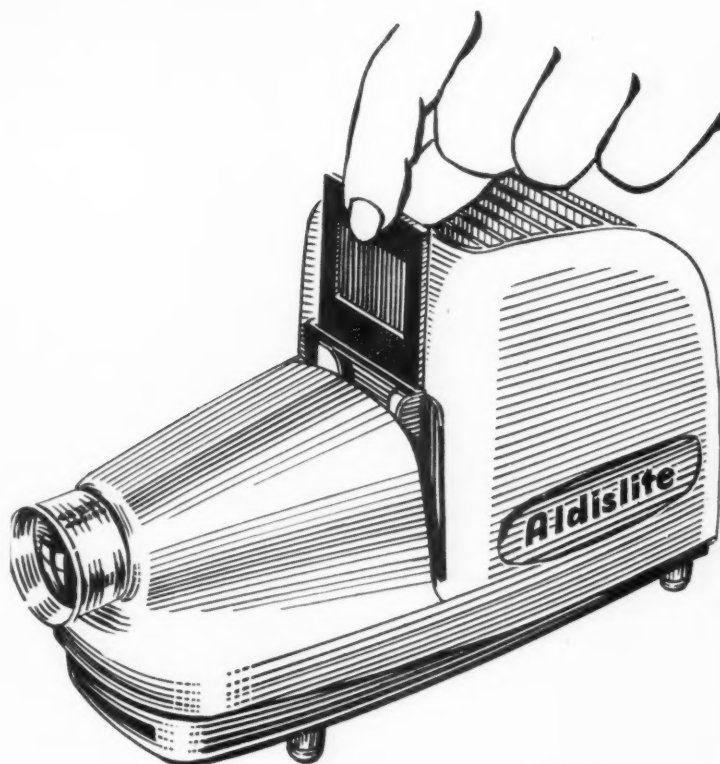
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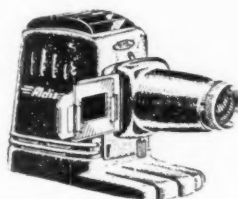
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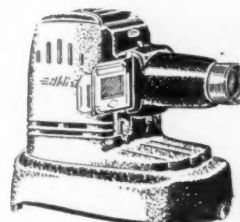
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Aldis Aspheric 2, £29/15/-.



Aldis Aspheric 3, Blower cooled, £39/10/-.

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Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Pharmaceutical

2/40206 Lieutenant (provisionally) **G. Durr** is appointed from the Citizen Military Forces, Royal Australian Army Medical Corps (Pharmaceutical), Eastern Command, and to be Lieutenant, 1st October, 1958, with a short service commission for a period of two years.

Southern Command, to be Honorary Lieutenant, 17th September, 1958, **Donald William Alexander**.

MEDICAL BENEFIT COMPANY WOUND UP

The Supreme Court of Australian Capital Territory, on October 22, wound up the Commercial Hospital and Medical Benefits Ltd., founded in Canberra in 1953. The company, although having a liability of more than £4000, had made loans of £9000 out of a £10,000 capital. One loan of £5000, it was stated, had been made to the general manager's wife, and was declared as "dividends." Another loan was to a company "virtually operated" by the general manager, and had been written off as irrecoverable.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. R. L. Odum, told the Court that although the company was founded on a nominal capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, only 34 shares had been sold, 32 to directors of the company and two to the general manager, Mr. Leonard Brunskill.

Despite the two loans referred to, there were 264 unpaid assessed claims and a large number of unassessed claims by medical benefit members.

Evidence was given that 99.5 per cent. of the income of the company had gone into expenditure up to 1956, and that a £5000 loan had been made without security.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATED PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE GUILD OF AUSTRALIA

The annual meeting of the Federal Council of the Guild was held at Guild House, Melbourne, on October 27 to 30, 1958.

Mr. E. Scott, the Federal President, occupied the Chair and the State branches were represented by the following delegates—

New South Wales—R. W. Feller, W. F. Pinerua.

Victoria—N. F. Keith, K. L. C. Davies.

Queensland—W. E. Martin, C. A. Nichol.

South Australia—W. C. Cotterell, A. A. Russell.

Western Australia—G. H. Dallimore, G. D. T. Allan.

Tasmania—E. F. Shield, G. S. Copeland.

Guild Bureau of Statistics—Mr. A. C. Fraser.

Federal Secretary—Mr. T. B. Evans.

Also in attendance were Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Federal Director of Public Relations, and Mr. R. G. Ross, Manager, and Mr. C. B. Watson, Assistant Manager, Guild Federal Merchandising Service.

Some of the subjects under discussion were: National Health Act (Pharmaceutical Benefits and Pensioner

Benefits); Constitution and Rules of the Guild; Pricing; and "Gilseal News." In addition, reports from the Federal Secretary, Guild Bureau of Statistics, Guild Federal Merchandising Service and the Public Relations Secretariat, were discussed and adopted.

Office-Bearers.—The election of office-bearers of Federal Council for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Federal President—Mr. Eric Scott.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. G. H. Dallimore and Mr. R. W. Feller.

Federal Treasurer—Mr. W. C. Cotterell.

Honorary Life Member.—Mr. W. A. Lenehan, of South Brisbane, was unanimously elected an Honorary Life Member of the Guild in recognition of the time and valuable service he has given the Guild as a committeeman of the Queensland State Branch (the last eight years as President) and for his work as a Delegate to Federal Council.

PRESENTATION TO MR. L. J. THOMPSON

Tribute by the Guild

Among the special guests at a dinner given by the Federal Council of the Guild during its annual meeting in Melbourne recently was Mr. L. J. Thompson, of Sydney.



L. to R.: Messrs. L. J. Thompson, Eric Scott, N. F. Keith and A. W. McGibbony (back to camera).

Advantage was taken of the occasion to present to him an oil painting by Arnold Shore, in recognition of Mr. Thompson's valuable assistance to the Federal Council over a long period. Mr. Thompson, the Chairman of the Guild's Statistical Bureau, has been honorary chief financial adviser to the Guild for many years.

Other guests at the dinner, held at "New Ascot House," on October 30, included the Executive of the Victorian State Branch of the Guild, Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, Chairman of the Federal Public Relations Secretariat, and Mr. W. J. Bryan, the Guild's Solicitor.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Mr. A. C. McWhinney sailed on the s.s. "Gorgon" for the round trip to Singapore.

A party to celebrate the engagement of Gerald Cohen (son of the President) and Ruth Adonis, was held at the new Mt. Lawley Tennis Club Hall on October 25.

Mr. G. Lappin, of South Perth, left per the s.s. "Aushun" on a trip to Japan. Ports of call include Sourabaya, Djakarta, Singapore, Shanghai and Hong Kong. He expects to be away about three months. Mr. Jack Benn is in charge of the pharmacy.

Mr. K. Medd was a visitor to Melbourne during the month. Miss M. Pumfrey acted as locum.

Other chemists on holiday included Mr. F. M. Fraser, of Mt. Lawley (Mrs. A. A. Driscoll relieving); Mr. W. C. S. Efford, of Mt. Beverley (Mr. L. I. McKenzie relieving); Mr. H. N. Armstrong, of Perth (Miss J. A. Scott relieving) and Mr. J. P. Inglis, of Bayswater (Mr. S. T. Hughes relieving).

FIRST AID FOR PHARMACISTS

Following a recommendation from the Civil Defence School for Pharmacists, which was held in June last, the Pharmaceutical Council has included the holding of a St. John First Aid Certificate in the requirements for registration of pharmacists as from December, 1959.

LARGE GIFT TO UNIVERSITY

It was announced during the month that the Wellcome Trust has granted £62,000 to the University of Western Australia to endow a Wellcome Research Department of Pharmacology.

A noteworthy feature is that this is the first time that substantial grants have been made by the Foundation to Australian institutions. In addition to the grant to the University of Western Australia, the Trust has also granted £21,250 to the Unit for Clinical Investigation at the Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney. The two gifts were announced simultaneously in Sydney and London on October 23.

OBITUARY

We extend our sympathy to Miss Iris Sandercock, chemist, of Subiaco, in the loss of her mother on November 14. Mrs. Sandercock was the widow of the late Harry Sandercock, who conducted the pharmacy at Subiaco for many years.

THE GUILD

S.B.C.
Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on November 11, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (chair), W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson, R. W. Dalby, R. D. Edinger, R. I. Cohen, H. J. Stone, A. W. Rock, M. H. Arnold, J. G. Skeahan.

Helena Rubinstein.—A letter was received from H. R. in reply to the Guild's letter concerning their policy. It was recommended that a copy of the letter be sent to the members concerned.

Home Experiments.—It was recommended that a letter be sent to Mr. Carr of the Safety Council, suggesting that he contact science teachers in schools asking them to discourage students from carrying out chemical experiments in their homes.

Letter to Doctors.—It was recommended that a letter be sent to all medical men explaining the reason for a professional fee in dispensed Ethical preparation.

Guild Murals.—It was recommended that the offer of the Federal Office to supply a framed coloured copy of the murals in Guild House be accepted.

Guild Booklets.—It was recommended that a letter of congratulations be sent to Messrs. Ross and Watson on the two booklets published by the Federal Merchandising Department.

Financial.—The Treasurer's report was received and accounts as submitted passed for payment.

It was also approved that the W.S. Certificates held by the Guild be redeemed, and that a total amount of £750 be invested in Commonwealth Bonds.

Federal Council Meeting.—Messrs. Allan and Dallimore reported on the result of the Federal Council meeting held in Melbourne in October.

Pricing Officer.—Mr. Lewis reported that the pricing lists are all up to date. It is intended to have a heavier paper for future reprints. The Repatriation Department had supplied a list of all chemists who are lax in sending in their Repatriation prescriptions. It was recommended that a letter be sent to these chemists. The Repatriation Department reported that they would pay all freight charges on outgoing parcels provided they have some form of receipt attached to the claim. No packing charge would be allowed.

Trade and Commerce.—Mr. Arnold reported on an intended drive with Gilseal Lactose, during which discount and bonus parcels would be offered. Dexal drive got off to a good start, and window displays were being arranged. Nyals intended to have a drive on baby goods in February and would use window displays. The retail price of Gilseal olive oil compared with D.H.A. and F.H.F. was discussed, and Mr. Arnold would take this subject up with Rumbles Ltd.

General Business.—The difficulty in finding sufficient clear space on some of the Commonwealth prescription forms was discussed, and it was recommended that the department be contacted suggesting the use of a larger prescription form.

Tax Deduction Cards.—It was recommended that prices be obtained for a slightly larger tax card to fit in better with the tax stands. It was also suggested that a copy of a Victorian tax card be obtained.

P.A.T.A.—The resignation of Mr. Dan White as Guild representative in the P.A.T.A. was accepted with regret.

Shareholders' Discount.—The offer by a certain department store having a pharmacy department to give a 10 per cent. discount to shareholders on goods purchased resulted in an interview by the Acting Secretary with the manager of the store concerned. The manager pointed out that this was regarded as cash discount to a customer for paying their account within 30 days, and was a policy decided by their head office. Apart from objecting to the general policy of giving such a discount, the Guild strongly opposed the giving of any discount on dispensing and chemist only lines. It was recommended that Federal Office be written to pointing out the danger of such a policy and asking for their co-operation in an effort to stop the practice.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

Two winners for Pricing and Sales Messages— **'AD-ON'** and **'MOVITEX'**



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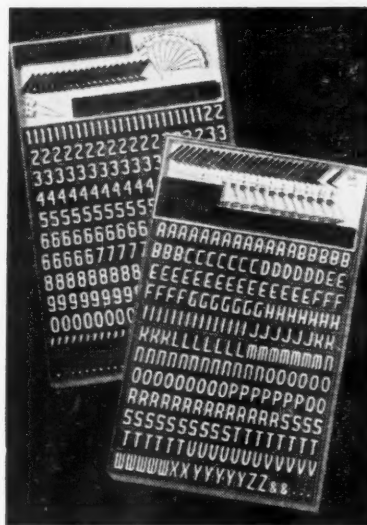
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"Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown.
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh."

HAMLET, Act III.
Sc. 1, Line 162

Shakespeare's description of mental instability was physiologically well taken. Functional discord of one or more of the body systems is a common clinical result of nervous difficulties and emotional disorders. Functional constipation is one of its commonest expressions. Irrespective of the psychogenic factor at fault or the specific precipitating environmental cause, 'AGAROL' Emulsion provides a simple yet effective countermeasure to help prevent or correct psychogenic bowel dysfunction and to encourage the re-establishment of healthy habit patterns by providing physiologically sound, threefold replacement therapy:

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Package: Supplied in bottles of 6 and 16 fluid ounces.

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TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

Congratulations to Mr. Ian McIntosh on his appointment to the Pharmacy Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Tony Gould.

Mr. Alwyn McGougall has recently taken over the Somerset pharmacy on the North-west Coast. We wish him every success in his new venture.

Welcome to Mr. J. C. Holland, of Victoria, and Mr. T. P. Pallet, of New South Wales. We hope they will enjoy their stay in Tasmania.

We regret that Mr. Brian Shirrefs has had to go to hospital to have his appendix removed, but hope that by the time these notes go to press he will be quite recovered.

NEW U.F.S. DISPENSARY AT LAUNCESTON

The Mayor of Launceston, Alderman McGowen, officially opened the new United Friendly Societies' Dispensary in St. John street, Launceston, on October 21. He congratulated the Dispensary Board on its practical approach to the development of its services. Business men today, he said, should realise that they could not use yesterday's sales methods. The Mayor also unveiled a plaque to the Board's Secretary, Mr. F. H. Ralph, who had completed 50 years' service and had been Secretary for 42 years.

Mr. Ralph said that the dispensary started with 730 members, and its membership was now over 4000. Cash sales were £300 in 1903, £6000 in 1928 and £22,000 in 1957.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on November 10, at 6 p.m.

Present.—Mr. L. J. McLeod (Chairman), Messrs. C. A. Robertson, W. G. Webb, E. H. Shield and the Secretary.

Full-Time Pharmacy Course.—The Chairman reported that the deputation would wait on the Director of Education on November 13, to discuss the possibility of introducing the proposed full-time course.

Members decided that it would be desirable to have this course commenced in 1959, if the legal problems attached thereto could be overcome.

A.P.F.—Mr. Shield presented a proposal from Mr. Dallimore for conveying to the medical profession the desirability of using a specially prepared A.P.F. for prescribing.

The meeting decided that this proposal should be circulated among members and further considered at the next meeting.

The meeting closed at 6.50 p.m.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

A Special Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on November 19, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. L. J. McLeod (President), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. D. Tremayne, C. A. Robertson, W. G. Webb, B. J. Shirrefs, and the Secretary.

Full-time Pharmacy Course.—The President explained that the meeting had been called specially to consider developments in regard to the proposed full-time course.

Correspondence to and from the Director of Education and the Director-General of Health were received, indicating that the Director of Education approved the scheme and was prepared to appoint an instructor at a salary of £1543 per year.

The approval of the Minister for Health was received for the proposed scheme.

The meeting considered further work that should be done by the Society before referring the matter back to the Pharmacy Board.

It was agreed that the Society should endeavour to clear up several points that require attention with the object of making recommendations to the Board.

Members agreed that the new syllabus, adjusted to suit two years' full-time course, should be brought into operation in 1960.

The Secretary was instructed to see the Secretary of the Apprenticeship Commission to discuss how the two years' full-time study could be incorporated into a four-year apprenticeship.

When these matters were clear a letter would be forwarded to the Board setting out the Society's findings and recommendations.

The meeting closed at 6.50 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on November 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. C. A. Robertson, C. B. Dillon, D. R. Crisp, A. G. Crane, A. Fennell, L. W. Palfreyman, E. H. Shield and the Secretary.

P.B.A. Dispensing.—The Chairman reported that after communicating with Mr. Attiwill regarding several doctors seeking approval to do their own P.B.A. dispensing, the Branch had written to the Chief Pharmacist in Tasmania, and Mr. Attiwill had taken the matter up with Canberra, resulting in the doctors' application being refused.

Life Membership.—Mr. Shield reported that our late remit regarding life membership could not be handled at the Federal Council meeting.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £372/2/- were passed for payment.

Northern District.—Minutes of the annual meeting of the Northern District, held on September 29, were received.

The officers elected were:—

President: Mr. G. S. Copeland.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. N. G. Dineen, R. L. Ward, F. H. Wallom.

Honorary Secretary: Mr. B. Browne.

Treasurer: Mr. D. E. Jones.

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TASMANIA—Continued

A.P.F.—A letter was received from Mr. Dallimore regarding a proposal to induce members of the medical profession to use a specially prepared A.P.F. for their prescribing. The meeting decided that this proposal be circulated among members, and considered at a later meeting.

Akta-Vite.—A letter was received from Mr. E. Ford regarding Akta-Vite being sold by a grocer. The meeting decided to ask Mr. Ford for some more specific information regarding this case.

P.P.B. Price List of Ready-prepared Tablets.—A list of manufacturers of the basic price tablets was received from the Chief Pharmacist. The meeting suggested that this should be duplicated, and forwarded to all members.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Norman Cyril Cossar and Leo Morton Haydon, of Henry Francis Pharmacy, c/o G. P. Fitzgerald & Co. Ltd., 91 Collins street, Hobart.

National Health Prescriptions.—Mr. Robertson drew attention to the considerable inconvenience and embarrassment being caused by doctors not complying with the requirements of the Act in regard to having their name and address on the top of each prescription, and not including strength and quantity prescribed, which necessitated their initials on the alteration.

The meeting decided that a letter should be sent to the Chief Pharmacist requesting that he instruct the doctors to comply with the regulations.

Federal Council Meeting.—Mr. Shield gave a full report on all remits considered at the Federal Council meeting.

The remit from this Branch to have the Pricing Service taken over by Federal Office was unsuccessful, because all other States were satisfied with their existing service.

New South Wales offered to supply us with their list, which could be issued to members at far less cost than our present list. Details were awaited from New South Wales.

The President thanked Mr. Shield for his comprehensive report.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

EFFICACY OF NEW DRUGS

And now what of the so-called new drugs—the ataractics or the tranquillisers? These drugs, principally rauwolfia products, usually in the form of reserpine, and the phenothiazines, such as chlorpromazine, promazine and so on, have latterly been used in the treatment of that cancer of psychiatry—schizophrenia. And it is said that they have revolutionised the treatment and management of the type of patient.

Since their advent, we are told that we "wouldn't know" the back wards of the mental hospitals. In other words, the difficult, impulsive, aggressive and dirty cases, which, unmanageable without physical restraint, now become tractable and amenable and no longer require restraint—apart, of course from these chemical straitjackets.

It is even said by some of the enthusiasts that these patients are cured in the sense that on maintenance doses they may be discharged and live outside the hospital. I understand that a remission or cure rate of something like 30 per cent. is claimed in some quarters. However, in putting forward these claims, I think it is often forgotten that approximately 30 per cent. of these patients have a spontaneous remission, irrespective of what treatment is given, or even if they have no treatment at all. But the hard core remains. Actually, this form of treatment is entirely symptomatic, and the patient usually relapses after cessation of the treatment. —Extract from Presidential Address by Cedric Swanton, at the Federal meeting of The Australasian Association of Psychiatrists, Hobart, November, 1957.



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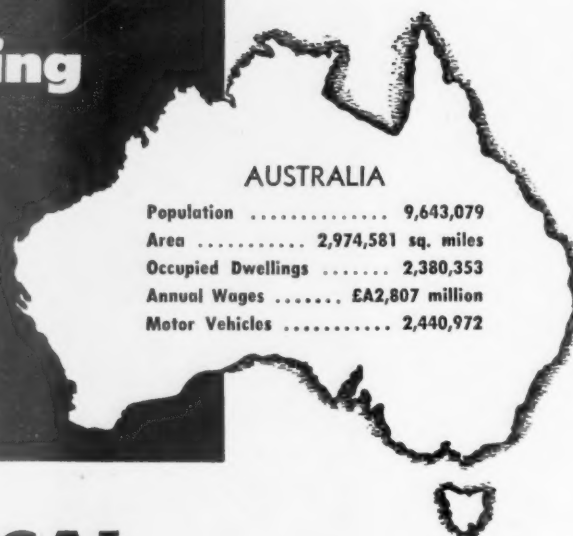
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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*Life is a pill which
none of us can bear
to swallow without
gilding—*

—Samuel Johnson.

Mr. J. T. Allanson has opened a pharmacy in Smart Street, Charlestown.

Mr. B. N. Coorey has opened a new pharmacy, Shop 2, Lot 104, Canley Vale Road, Canley Heights.

Mr. K. E. Dane has opened a pharmacy at 70 John Street, Cabramatta.

Mrs. N. Donaldson has opened a new pharmacy at 390 Malabar Road, Maroubra.

Mr. R. T. Flint has opened a new pharmacy at 1483 B Pittwater Road, North Narrabeen.

Mr. David B. Fry has purchased Street's Pharmacy, 52 Elbow Street, West Kempsey.

Mr. I. J. Gunning has opened a new pharmacy at Hill-top Road, Merrylands West.

Mrs. C. Salter has opened a new pharmacy at 112 Victoria Road, Drummoyne.

Mr. S. Tucker has opened a new pharmacy in Waterloo Road, Greenacre.

Mr. L. W. Read has purchased the pharmacy of Gissing & Denison, 619 Dean Street, Albury.

Mr. J. M. Wilson has taken over the pharmacy of Mr. P. C. Joice, at 347 Kingsway, Caringbah.

Mr. G. H. W. Fulton has opened a new pharmacy in Evans Road, Telopea, via Dundas.

Mr. L. L. Hannah has opened a new pharmacy at 183 Enmore Road, Enmore.

Mr. T. J. Watts, late of Leeton, has closed his pharmacy in that town.

Mr. P. Kelly, of Brookvale, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. W. J. Flanagan.

Mr. J. L. O'Donahoo, of Ulladulla, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. Phil Berner.

Mr. R. S. Mayfield, late of Peakhurst, is now situated at 283 Bay Street, Brighton-le-Sands.

Mr. L. J. Walsh, previously of North Bankstown, has now shifted to 4 Rookwood Road, Yagoona.

Mr. T. W. V. Hill, formerly of Elizabeth Bay, now has the pharmacy in Imlay Street, Eden.

Mrs. M. P. Chapman has purchased the Warner's Bay Pharmacy, The Esplanade, Warner's Bay, from Miss M. C. Penfold.

THE LEWY MIALI PATTERSON SCHOLARSHIPS

The above scholarships are available for pharmaceutical chemists who wish to proceed to a degree in Science, or to Science graduates who wish to proceed to post-graduate work in pharmacy; and to persons with pharmacy qualifications from other States who wish to undertake post-graduate work in pharmacy in the University of Sydney.

The scholarships are of a value of not less than £100 nor more than £300 per annum.

Application forms are obtainable from the Registrar, with whom applications close on Friday, April 10, 1959.

PRESIDENT OF STERLING DRUG INC., NEW YORK, VISITS SYDNEY

The Board of Directors of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. entertained the directorates of official pharmacy in New South Wales at a dinner in honour of Dr. J. Mark Hiebert, President of the Sterling Drug Inc., New York. The function was held in the Gloucester Room, Hotel Australia, Sydney, on November 17.

Proposing a toast to Pharmacy in Australia, Dr. Hiebert said that no less than 50 Australian pharmacists had visited Sterling Drug Inc. in New York within recent years.

TWO CHEMISTS FINED ON DRUG CHARGES

Mr. Ward, S.M., in Liverpool Court, fined two chemists for having had prohibited drugs in their possession.

The chemists are Arthur Frederick Watts, of John Street, Cabramatta, and Douglas Francis Donohue, also of John Street. Both pleaded guilty.

Mr. Ward also fined Donohue for having failed to keep a register of Dangerous Drugs. He fined Donohue £10 for not keeping the register, £5 for having prohibited drugs in his possession, with £1 Court costs. He fined Watts £10, with £1 Court costs.

Detective-Sergeant I. Fagan (C.I.B. Drug Squad) said he had visited Watts' and Donohue's pharmacies on September 26. He said he had asked Donohue for his drug register. Donohue had told him his apprentice had taken it home to bring it up to date. He then examined Donohue's Dangerous Drug cabinet, and found prohibited drugs, including a quantity of heroin.

Detective-Sergeant Fagan said he later examined a Dangerous Drug cabinet in Watts' pharmacy. He had found some prohibited drugs. Detective-Sergeant Fagan said both men had been in business about 20 years.

There had been no suggestion of illicit drug traffic involving them. Mr. Ward ordered that the drugs be forfeited.

WERRIS CREEK HAS A NEW PHARMACY

A new pharmacy is now in operation at Werris Creek. After the tragic explosion and fire of October 13, Werris Creek Rotary Club immediately set to work to find suitable premises for a pharmacy for Mr. Kevin Fitzgerald, whose shop was destroyed along with a cafe and a dry cleaning establishment.

Once suitable premises were found, Rotarians and non-Rotarians set to work to install shelves and fixtures, lights, a telephone and floor coverings.

Willing helpers painted the shop. A working bee was held, and chemists from Tamworth, Quirindi and Murrumbidgee, with some of their lady assistants, unpacked cases of pharmaceutical materials and filled the shelves.

From Tamworth Messrs. B. Schaeffer, A. Cohen, C. J. Cahill, W. O'Brien, R. L. Handley and B. N. Hall, and Misses Meg Smith, Robin Grayson, Marie Lye and Peg Roach helped.

From Quirindi Messrs. R. Newcombe, R. Davies and W. Burraston and Misses Margaret Wilson and Frances Burke took part in the working bee. From Murrumbidgee Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sutton, David Sutton and Miss Glenda Aphorpe also took part.

Werris Creek residents expressed appreciation to these people and all district chemists who so willingly supported the appeal.

CHEMISTS INTRODUCE CODE OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

In order to increase public confidence in the accurate dispensing of modern drugs, some of which are so powerful that they must be handled with extreme care, the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales recently

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued*

adopted a code of ethics for the conduct of all members, special emphasis being placed on the relationships with both the medical profession and the public.

In addition to its 15-point programme covering the relationship between the pharmacist and doctors, other chemists and the public, the code emphasises that, from next year, there will be a change in the system of training chemists.

Members of the Society have been reminded that their primary obligation is to handle and dispense drugs with maximum safety, efficiency and economy.

As this can be done only with knowledge, skill and integrity, the State laws restrict the practice of pharmacy to persons with special training and qualifications.

Conforms with British Standards

At the same time, members have been reminded that it is necessary for the general public to have complete confidence in all dispensing chemists.

The University decided that the course shall commence in 1960, so that next year, 1959, will see the last batch of apprentices to be articulated and educated under the present set-up.

From 1960, the person wishing to enter the ranks of pharmacy shall, on matriculating, proceed straight to the University for three years' full-time study, on the successful completion of which he will be granted a degree.

But, before being registered by the Board, he must serve a further 12 months' full-time in a pharmacy. This brings N.S.W. more into line with the standards of Great Britain and gives an encouraging lead in pharmaceutical education to the other Australian States.

The first point in the code of professional conduct is that, in every pharmacy, the public is entitled to expect a polite, honest and efficient service, that all goods shall be true to label and as otherwise presented and that all contracts shall be faithfully executed.

Fourteen other points cover all phases of the pharmacist's operations in a business sphere and make it clear that he should comply with the ruling of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., thereby protecting the professional standards and reputation of the practice of pharmacy.

Late Trading Deplored

The code deplores after-hour trading, except where specified and any attempt to take unfair advantage of another establishment and advertising in such a way as to convey the wrong impression to the reading public.

It has been pointed out that the advertising of "accurate dispensing" was unethical, the standard and amount of accuracy being stringently enforced by law. No chemist, therefore, could afford to break these regulations.

Channelling practices, which deprive patients of the freedom of choice of a chemist, has also been deplored.

Channelling has been defined as "any arrangement between a doctor and a chemist whereby the patient is deprived of freedom of choice in regard to the supply of any pharmaceutical benefit items to which he is entitled."

("Lithgow Mercury," October 28, 1958.)

PRESENTATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

At a well attended ceremony in the Stawell Hall, of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, on October 21, diplomas were presented to graduates by the President of the Rural Bank of N.S.W., Mr. C. R. McKerihan, C.B.E.

Opening the meeting the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., Mr. K. H. Powell, addressed the assemblage, giving diplomates the benefit of his advice, now that they had qualified as pharmaceutical chemists. He stressed the responsibility which rested on their shoulders and spoke of the high standard of ethical conduct they must observe throughout life. He then called on the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. Cliff Gostelow, to speak.

Mr. Gostelow said that some students considered themselves lucky when they passed the Final Examination. However, a pass was not due to luck, but to hard work. Many upon qualifying had the urge to rush into business before they had gained sufficient practical experience. This was a mistake. One should hesitate before rushing into business. Mr. Gostelow added that he was present in the capacity of a parent; a son has just passed the final. There were now two boys and himself registered pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. Powell then called upon Mr. McKerihan to address the meeting. Mr. McKerihan said he did not know in what capacity he was present. He had known Mr. Powell's father very well indeed.

He had been on the Board of the Women's Hospital for 20 years, and was now President. He had on many occasions presented nurses with their certificates. Then again he may have been invited here as President of the Rural Bank, a position he had occupied for 25 years. However, this was the first occasion and he was very happy to be present. His wife had three brothers who were chemists (McCullum). Mr. McKerihan congratulated those who had passed their examination and wished them the best of luck in the years to come. He then presented certificates to—

Kathleen Mary Armstrong, Robert Guy Barnes, Bruce Fyfe Bathgate, Richard Edward Tremayne Blaxland, Serge Blonsky, Jill Lynette Bundy, Helen Edith Buzacott, Melvyn Roger Byrnes, David Thomas Calman, Margaret Anne Cochrane, David Edwin Cole, Anthony George Confos, Jeanette Cummings, Michael Leo Cuskelly, Christopher Ernest Bromley Davenport, William David Donald, Libusa Dubravcic, Maxwell Bradford Fitzgerald, James Richard Furley, Elsie Olwen Gaulton, Graham Brooks Gilbert, Lesley Joan Gerrett, Judith Gold, Helen Jean Harbison, Patricia Hardie, William Brian Havilah, Eva Veronika Hegyi, Stanley Allen Hough, Angus Bayley Houstone, Wilga Grace Hurt, David Douglas Learmont, Andrew Michael Lucas, Graham Patrick Lynch, Bryan Sydney McAuley, John Tevlin McDonough, Laurence Macinante, Michael Allen Macourt, Brian Joseph Maguire, Peter Thaw Martin, Betty Maree Matthews, Barrie Raymond Miller, John Douglas Mills, Ian Barton Moffatt, Nonna Musgrave, John Roch Mylott, Graham Neave, Peter William O'Reilly, Jill Belle O'Sullivan, Robin Margaret Ingleson Platt, Lilia Veronica Re, Raimondi Margaret Mary Reilly, Marion Maisie Reinhardt, Peter Elliott Rennie, Barry Alan Roche, Anthony Alexander Ryan, John Allan Ryan, Edward Saul, Ann Therese Shannon, John William Sparrow, Valerie Suen.

Society's Gold Medal

Mr. Powell presented the Society's Gold Medal to Mr. M. R. Byrnes, of 1 Alma Street, Ashfield, saying that the terms of award were as follows—

1. It must be gained by a student at the first attempt.
2. He must obtain a pass of 75 per cent. or more in each subject.
3. The medal is given to the best pass at either examination.

Mr. Powell handed the medal to Mr. Byrnes, to a round of prolonged applause.

McCrorry Medal

Mr. Powell presented the McCrorry Medal to Miss Janet Hume, of 218 Bathurst Road, Blackheath, adding that the John McCrorry Medal for dispensing was awarded to the candidate who passed the Final Examination at the first attempt and who obtained a pass percentage of 75 per cent. or more in practical pharmacy. (Applause.)

D.H.A. Prize

Mr. Powell then called upon Mr. Alan Benson, Assistant Managing Director of D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd., to present the D.H.A. prize (books to the value of £25) to Mr. Byrnes.

Mr. Powell added that this was an ideal moment to refer to a most generous gesture by D.H.A. All were aware of the great fight which was conducted in order to change pharmacy training. In 1960 the full-time three-



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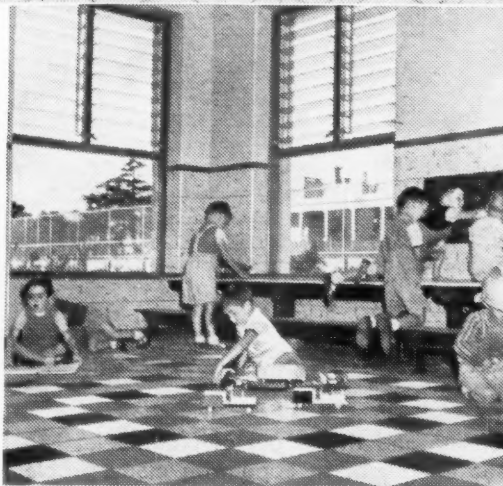
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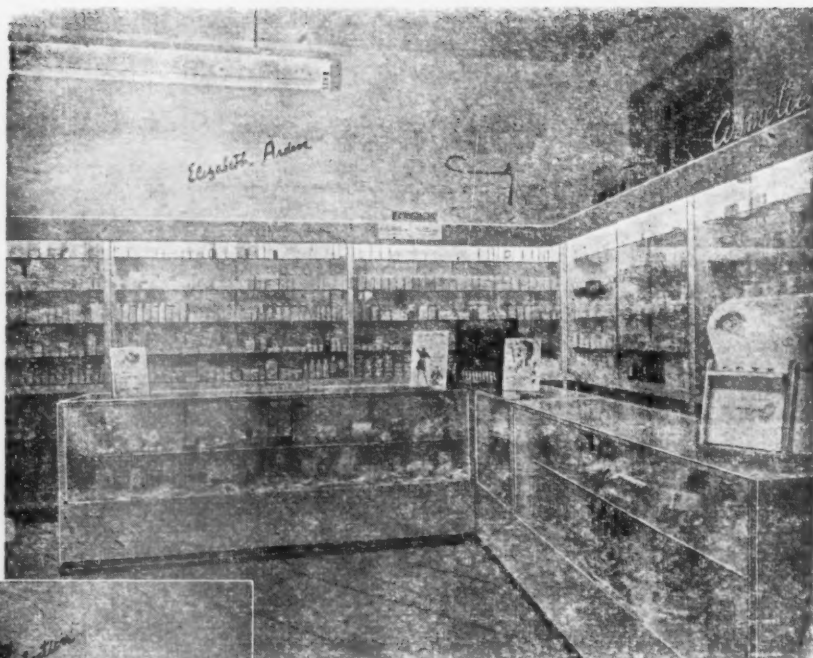
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

year course would commence at the University. To put this course on a solid foundation, the Society had raised from its own members over £4,000 this year; next year it would raise £5,000, and the next year £6,000, making a total of £15,000 to accommodate the needs of the pharmacy school. There was quite a large gap between funds provided by the Government and those necessary to fit up the laboratories. "We turned to our friends in pharmacy," said Mr. Powell, "the manufacturers and those firms having a close liaison with pharmacy. This evening Mr. Benson represents D.H.A., which has given the sum of £5,000 to the pharmacy school" (continued applause). Turning to Mr. Benson, Mr. Powell said, "Mr. Benson, I would like to repeat the Society's thanks to D.H.A. for their generosity and assistance."

Mr. Benson said he was somewhat embarrassed at Mr. Powell's remarks. The Society had approached industry, as it was entitled to do—it was correct to do so, and it was right to put something back into pharmacy. (Applause.)

Mr. Benson then presented books to the value of £25 to Mr. Byrnes, stating that the D.H.A. prize is awarded to

the candidate who is successful at the first attempt and who gains the highest aggregate marks at the final examination out of the successful candidates presenting themselves for the first time. (Applause).

Kodak Prizes

Mr. Powell then called upon Mr. R. A. Dudley, Sydney Branch Manager of Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., to present the Kodak prizes No. 1 and No. 2.

Mr. Dudley presented the Prize No. 1 (cheque for £25) to Mr. F. G. Humphrey, 781 Rocky Point Road, Sans Souci, stating that Kodak Prize No. 1 is awarded for practical pharmacy based on the student's practical work in the Final Examination and during his University Course.

He then presented the Kodak Prize No. 2 (cheque for £25) to Mr. G. Graham, 120 Woniora Road, South Hurstville. This prize is awarded for general proficiency shown throughout the whole pharmacy course at the University.

Mr. Powell then said he was pleased to announce that the Kodak Company had seen fit to assist by donating the sum of £500 to the new Pharmacy Course.

Mr. Powell said he had a few final comments to make. "As you walk out tonight remember your erstwhile

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES



Top (l. to r.): Mr. Powell presenting the McCrory Medal to Miss Janet Hume; Mr. Powell congratulating the winner of the Society's Gold Medal, Mr. M. R. Byrnes; Mr. Alan Benson with the D.H.A. Prize winner, Mr. Byrnes; Mr. R. Dudley (Kodak) with the Kodak Prize winners. Next six photos show diplomates receiving their diplomas from Mr. McKerihan; final two photos, sections of the packed audience.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

master, reflect upon the careful teaching given you by the staff at the University who laboured under tremendous difficulties, also remember your organisations in pharmacy, the Society and the Guild, etc., which you will doubtless want to join. On behalf of the Society I again congratulate you upon your achievement. This is but the beginning, however."

Mr. Powell then called on Mr. Plunkett (Treasurer) to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. McKerihan. Mr. Plunkett said it had been a pleasure and a privilege to have Mr. McKerihan, President of the Rural Bank, present on this happy occasion. He was an extremely busy man, and it was a tribute to pharmacy that he had seen fit to come along.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and after the President had thanked the assemblage for attending the meeting dispersed.

After the meeting Mr. and Mrs. Powell entertained the official party at supper at Adams Hotel.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on November 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. Gostelow (Chairman), Messrs. K. Cartwright, E. Dempster, G. Harman, G. Mallam, G. Simpson, L. W. Smith, K. Thomas and Dr. S. E. Wright.

A welcome was extended to Mr. Smith on his return from sick leave.

Conference of Pharmacy Boards.—Noted that funds are available for the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales to be represented by the President and the Registrar.

Civil Defence School.—Noted that the Registrar had been invited to attend with the President.

Applications for Registration were approved as follows:—

(a) Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Camille Ellem Donnellan, Neil Walter Duncan, Graham Thomas Lake, Ian Charles McFarlane, Margaret Anne McGloin.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Wendy Elizabeth Caldwell (from Victoria) and Max Priestley (from New Zealand).

(c) By Restoration: Muriel Joan Biggs.

Section 11—Foreign Chemists.—An application from Elizabeth Chijoff, of Harbin, was referred to Sub-committee on Foreign Chemists.

Certificates of Identity.—The Board approved the issue of certificates of identity to the following:—

Edwina Constance Alexander (to Great Britain), Carl Frederick Killinger (to Great Britain), George Katsoulis (to Great Britain), Faye Michael (to Great Britain), Desmond John Mourney (to Victoria), and Ian Barton Moffatt (to Victoria).

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons have been reported since last meeting, viz.: Parathion, 1; barbiturates, 2; carbromal and bromvaletone, 1.

Leaving Certificate Accepted.—1.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised 8 transfers, 4 cancellations and 2 extensions.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on November 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors K. H. Powell (Chairman), W. R. Cutler, H. W. Read, S. E. Wright, S. Palfreyman, B. G.

Fegent, A. F. Winterton, J. F. Plunkett, and G. G. Benjamin.

Lecture—The Chemotherapeutics of Cancer.—Mr. Winterton reported that the lecture had been most successful. Mr. Barry Brown had presented his address very well. The meeting had been excellently attended.

Mr. Read asked for a summary for publication in the Digest. To be referred to Mr. Brown.

Equipping of New Pharmacy Laboratories.—It was reported that the proceeds of the "Call" to date were £4395/1/-.

Mr. Powell said that £4000 had been remitted to the University, leaving a credit balance in hand of £395 on account of the "Call."

Mr. Powell said he had contacted a number of firms concerning donations to equip the new Pharmacy Laboratories properly.

Regarding a proposed function at the University, at which donations would be presented, Professor Roberts was abroad. It was decided to arrange a function during February, 1959, at the University; meantime cheques in hand to be forwarded to the University for credit of the Pharmaceutical Society's Equipment Fund.

First Year Apprenticeship Examination.—Mr. Powell said that the three top places were allotted as follows:

	Sec. A	Sec. B	Total
1st Jill Patricia McDonald	95%	70%	165
2nd Russell E. V. Miller	85%	79%	164
3rd J. Hickey	100%	62%	162

One prize would be awarded to the person occupying first place.

The examination papers would be returned to the apprentices' masters, showing the marks gained and the possible marks.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.—The second ceremony, held on October 21, had been very well attended and many were standing. It was decided that in future entree cards were to be included with invitations to attend the ceremony. Four cards of entree with each invitation card, thus limiting the visitors to four per graduate.

P.A.A. Conference, Adelaide, May 25 to June 2, 1959.—It was resolved that the President and the Vice-President be appointed as the Society's delegates.

Mr. Fegent said that remits for the Conference should go forward as soon as possible.

Proposed Pharmacy Week.—Mr. Powell said he had forwarded a letter on the basis of President to President, to Mr. L. W. Smith, suggesting that the Guild discuss the proposal with the Society. No reply was yet to hand, no doubt due to Mr. Smith's indisposition.

Digest.—Page proofs of the next Digest were produced. The Digest dealt with the accommodation at the University and the new course.

The editor was complimented on the material included in the Digest.

Mr. Read said that 100 extra copies had been ordered from the printer. Dr. Wright asked for 12 extra copies and Mr. Plunkett suggested sending three to the Pharmaceutical Society of Hong Kong.

Dr. Wright said that the following issue of the Digest should be brought out earlier, and it should contain a further listing of firms who had supported the Society's appeal.

Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—Mr. Powell reported that the meeting had been held on October 29, and the matters discussed were set out in the typed report.

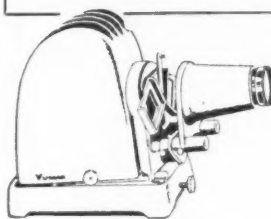
The recommendations contained in the report were adopted.

Health Week.—Mr. Winterton said he had attended the press conference. However, very little had appeared in the press.

Institutional and Industrial Pharmacists' Group.—Mr. Winterton said he had attended the meeting held on October 22 in the Chemistry School. Six different speakers spoke. The subject discussed was the future of hospital pharmacy.

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Riboflavin	0.43 " " "
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Inositol	10 " " "
Vitamin E	4 " " "

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

It was decided to pool ideas on the new course and put them before Associate Professor Wright.

Lucas Heights—Open Days—December 8-10.—The secretary said that 24 requests for tickets had been received.

It was decided to obtain 50 tickets from the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dinner to Woods Scholar, Mr. R. E. Thomas.—In addition to members of Council, it was decided to invite Mr. Harold Woods and Mr. H. A. Braithwaite to the dinner to be held at Adams Hotel on December 18.

Dinner—W. R. Cutler, Adams Hotel—December 5.—Mr. Powell said this was a presentation to Mr. Cutler for his devoted services to official pharmacy over the past 25 years.

Arrangements were left in Mr. Powell's hands.

It was decided to invite to the function the members of Council and Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia; Mr. C. G. Goselow, President of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.; Mr. Norman Orr, Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.; Mr. L. W. Smith, State President of the Guild; and Mr. K. Attwill, Federal Director of Public Relations.

Regarding a presentation to Mr. Cutler, Mr. Powell was asked to select a suitable gift.

Special Study Period—Emergency Medical Services—Mt. Macedon.—It was decided that Mr. J. F. Plunkett should attend as the Society's delegate.

N.H.V.P.A. Prize—Most Proficient First Year Country Apprentice.—Mr. Powell said that a cheque for £10/10/6 had been received from the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association.

Dr. Wright was asked to obtain the name of the winner.

Correspondence.—Department of Labour and Industry, N.S.W., enclosing leaflet on pharmacy. Requesting the Society to make any amendments or additions which are considered necessary.—It was decided to advise the department that the pamphlet would have to be completely rewritten, due to the introduction of the full-time pharmacy course.—It was further decided to ask the department the deadline for re-written copy.

Mr. J. R. Porges, Lithgow, enclosing copy of the "Lithgow Mercury" of October 28, containing article entitled "Chemists Introduce Code of Professional Practice." It was decided to congratulate Mr. Porges on having the article printed.

Department of Customs and Excise, Sydney, enclosing copy of a letter forwarded to wholesalers who have permission to sell spirits to chemists in N.S.W. as per list attached.

Mr. J. T. Watts, Leeton, expressing thanks to the Society collectively for courtesy and service down the thirty years of membership.—Received with thanks.

New Members Elected.—Richard Joseph Arthur, Robert Guy Barnes, Miss Jill Lynette Bundy, Miss Ursula Dorothy Collins, John Charles Dunne, Peter Michael Edwards, John Andrew Flanagan, Richard Hamilton Gardiner, Miss Shelley Margaret Gee, Graham Brooks Gilbert, Geoffrey Charles Goselow, Paul Frederick Healey, Ross William Holland, Stanley Allen Hough, Angus Bayley Houstone, Miss Wilga Grace Hurt, Barry Stuart James, John Joseph James Kevans, Philip John Lindsay, Andrew Michael Lucas, Peter William McConville, Alexander Mackenzie, Miss Anita Joyce Meggitt, Miss Margaret Nassie Meikle, Barrie Raymond Miller, John Douglas Mills, John Peter Murphy, Howard William Musgrove, Peter William O'Reilly, Miss Jill Belle O'Sullivan, Walter William Pearce, Miss Robin Margaret Ingleson Platt, Peter Elliott Rennie, Barrie Alan Roche, Anthony Alexander Ryan, Edward Saul, Ivan Coleman Smith, Miss Valerie Suen, Patrick Anthony Tonner, Richard Warren Tribe, Rodney Watt

John Warnock, Barry Septimus Wellham, James Leonard Wilson, David Thomas Calman.

Associate Members.—Graham Ainsworth Campbell, John Peter Meadows, Margaret Kathleen Thomas.

Air-conditioning.—Mr. Plunkett said that evening's paper contained an advertisement regarding air-conditioning. He suggested that the Society should investigate the matter of air-conditioning its suite of offices at Science House, and that a letter should be sent to the Guild expressing the Society's approval of air-conditioning.

It was decided to look into the matter as to the cost, etc.

The meeting terminated at 10.25 p.m.

THE GUILD

*S.B.C.
Meeting*

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on October 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, K. W. Jordan, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, J. N. Young, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew, C. D. Bradford, K. E. Thomas and A. C. Fraser.

Federal Council Meeting.—It was resolved that Mr. Pinerua take Mr. Smith's place as second delegate to the Federal Council meeting to be held in Melbourne.

Guild Merchandising and Publicity Project.—With reference to the planning of the advertising budget, the Executive recommended as follows:—

1. Details of the advertising budget should not be tied to too strict a schedule for the whole 12 months in advance.

Planning should be done on a quarterly basis, subject to review in anticipation of more definite availability of details of income.

2. Consequently a re-allocation of expenditure on various media is necessary as follows:—

Weekly—1 full page colour per month.

Daily—1 full page and three issues of 4 full columns per quarter.

Daily—1 full page and three issues of 4 full columns per quarter (Thursday Women's Magazine).

(Full publicity to Guild members to coincide with particular drives.)

3. Country radio—three days per week, twice per day.
4. TV programme to follow the original basis for 12 months.

Circular Letter to Guild Members and Non-Guild Members Who Have Not Supported the Publicity Project.—It was decided to send out letters addressed to Guild members by name and signed by the State President, pointing out the advantages of the Guild scheme (the original draft letter was then amended slightly and approved).

Meeting of Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.—The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. M. M. Bouffler, Erol Francis Byrne, Hyman David Joseph, Anthony John LeMesurier, John Brian Mealey, John Charles Scott, Arthur Bernard O'Neill, Ronald Colman Solomon, Anthony Leo Spies.

Reinstatements.—W. H. Crossley, Daniel Francis Enright, C. J. T. Hooke, R. Jollow.

Acid Hydrochlor Dil.—It was decided that Mr. Smith should prepare a paragraph concerning Acid Hydrochlor Dil for publication in the Bulletin.

Scales.—The following information was submitted concerning firms who would service scales:—

Scale Adjusters, Parramatta road, Petersham; two-year guarantee for service.

Quality Scale Co., Crows Nest; two sets of scales.

Ingram's
LONDON.

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VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ5161).

Mr. David Dunoon and Mr. Brian J. Daniell, Ph.C., of Swan Hill, competed in this year's Mobilgas Trial around Australia. They entered a new Austin Lancer car, first product of the new B.M.C. plant at Zetland, New South Wales. They lost sixteen points due to a navigational error near Elmore (Vic.) and no more until an encounter with a boulder in a rough stretch in Western Australia forced their withdrawal. After repairs they were able to follow the course, but at one stage, having missed the controls, were disqualified. At Carnarvon the clerk of the course advised them to return to Perth, as to continue would have necessitated a non-stop drive to Darwin and the missing of two rest periods. The young men accepted this advice and reached their home town safely in due course. They had travelled 8,900 miles, but were disappointed they had not been able to complete the Trial course.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS—NOVEMBER LIST

Reliever	Pharmacy
Aberdeen, Miss H. . .	Pardey & Co., Geelong
Bartley, Mr. N. M. . .	Mack's Pharmacy, South Melb.
Beaumont, Mr. P. . .	Mr. N. Maller, Burnley
Berg, Mr. E.	Mr. W. F. B. Porz, Carnegie
Brown, Miss B. . . .	Mr. W. E. M. Craig, Springvale
Boas, Mrs. R.	Mr. D. Lees, Heidelberg
Cohen, Mr. G. E. . . .	Mr. I. J. Thompson, Fairfield
Digby, Mr. J. W. . . .	Mrs. E. L. Davoren, Balwyn
Doyle, Mr. L.	Mr. D. E. Mann, Alamein
Dunn, Miss M.	Mr. H. A. Bullock, Newmarket
Evans, Miss E.	Mr. A. Sanders, Bright
Everett, Mr. C. D. . .	Mr. I. M. Foyster, Heidelberg
Gardiner, Mr. J. . . .	Mr. D. Williams, Pascoe Vale
Goldberg, Mr. A. H. . .	Mr. B. A. Scally, Hawthorn
Gurry, Mr. L. F. . . .	Lloyd & Co. Pharmacy, Queens-
Gerrand, Mr. B. . . .	cliff
Guthrie, Mr. B. . . .	Mr. W. J. A. Macmillan, Elstern-
Hallett, Mrs.	wick
Hare, Mr. R. G. . . .	Mr. G. W. Flude, Elsternwick
Harris, Mr. K.	Mr. J. T. DeRavin, Toorak
Hays, Miss M.	Mr. J. G. Palmer, Armadale
Hodgson, Mr. F. H. . .	Mr. C. L. Drury, Glen Iris
Hunt, Mr. P. J.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Port Melb.
	H. Clarkson's Pharmacy, Bruns-
	wick
	Mr. H. C. B. Henshall, South
	Melbourne
	Mr. H. I. Michael, Melbourne.
	Miss E. A. O'Meara, Geelong
	Cummings Pharmacy, Glenroy
	Mr. A. J. Price, Brunswick
	Cunningham's Pharmacy, North
	Melbourne
	Mr. J. A. Wilson, Fitzroy
	Mr. A. P. Fry, Braybrook
	Mooroopna Hospital, Mooroopna
	Mr. C. H. Simpson, Prahran
	Kennedy's Pharmacy, Melb.
	Miss M. A. Paxton, East Kew
	Mr. W. R. Lumley, Chelsea
	Mowat's Pharmacy, Port Melb.
	Langsford's Pharmacy, Stawell

Reliever

Inglis, Mr. I.
 Knell, Mr. W.
 Landers, Mr. J. G. . .
 Leith, Mr. R.
 Lennon, Mr. C. B. . .
 Lindell, Mr. E.
 Macgill, Mrs. C. . . .
 McLean, Miss H. . . .
 Miller, Mr. H.
 Mitchell, Mr. J. A. . .
 Morrison, Mr. S. . . .
 O'Dea, Mr. T. F. . . .
 Olney, Miss A.
 O'Toole, Mr. B. R. . .
 Parish, Mr. D. M. . . .
 Pearson, Mr. D. G. . .

Pharmacy

Mr. J. B. Kay, Wangaratta
 Mack's Pharmacy, South Melb.
 H. Francis & Co., Melbourne
 Mr. L. Levy, St. Kilda
 U.F.S. Dispensary, Surrey Hills
 Mr. G. R. Hore, Melbourne
 D. C. Tait & Co., Melbourne
 Footscray Hospital, Footscray
 Mr. H. I. Michael, Melbourne
 Mr. N. Maller, Ringwood
 Mr. T. S. Clarke, Newport
 Mr. J. F. Isaac, Box Hill
 Mr. F. A. Kelley, Heidelberg W.
 Mr. H. L. Lee, Prahran
 Mr. E. T. Dean, East Malvern
 Mr. J. C. Boyd, Ringwood
 Mr. H. I. Michael, Melbourne
 Mr. G. LePlastrier, Horsham
 Mr. A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie
 Mrs. F. A. Bartram, Gardenvale
 Miss M. A. Paxton, East Kew
 B. Lloyd & Co., Geelong
 Mr. R. B. Billings, Kororoit
 Estate J. W. B. Pedley, Yarra-
 ville
 Mr. H. E. Lowe, Werribee
 Mr. D. E. Mann, Alamein
 Estate R. K. McDonald, Sun-
 shine
 Mr. P. Gordon, Melbourne
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Urquhart, Haw-
 thorn
 Mr. C. L. Stewart, E. Melbourne
 Cobram Pharmacy, Cobram
 McKeon's Pharmacy, Sandring-
 ham
 Mr. I. Bannon, Springvale
 Mr. J. L. Fleming, Richmond
 Mr. J. W. Gillan, McKinnon
 Mr. A. A. Kleinert, Shepparton
 Mr. D. E. Mann, Alamein
 Mrs. E. L. Davoran, Balwyn
 Mr. M. J. Whiffin, Moorabbin
 Mr. E. H. Trathan, South Melb.
 Mr. K. R. Moir, Wodonga
 Mr. F. J. Deacon, Minyip

Purdy, Mr. G. M. . . .
 Shannon, Mr. H. R. . .
 Sherrin, Mrs.
 Sparre, Mr. C. F. W. .
 Stokie, Mr. D. G. . . .
 Stuart, Mr. I. M. . . .
 Swedosh, Mr. W. . . .
 Trathan, Mr. R. E. . .
 Thompson, Miss I. . .

Mr. B. Davis has appointed Miss B. D. Gray as manager of his new pharmacy, Church Street, Geelong North.

Mrs. R. Boas has resigned her position as pharmacist at Cheltenham Home for the Aged, and **Mr. D. D. A. Kinnear** has taken her place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hall, 1118 High Street, Armadale, have appointed their son, **Mr. G. K. Hall** as manager.

Mr. W. E. M. Craig has appointed **Mr. T. R. Monichon** manager at 283 Springvale Road, Springvale.

Mr. Ian E. Russell is now manager of Mr. N. Maller's pharmacy, 68 Whitehorse Road, Ringwood.

Messrs. W. B. Perry & Son have appointed **Miss A. E. Fagan** manager at 519 North Road, Ormond.

Mr. L. Cwirn is now manager for Mr. A. Krantz at Corner Pharmacy, St. Kilda.

Mr. L. A. F. Grant is now manager for Mr. A. R. Salamy at East Geelong.

Mrs. N. Elliott will assist for several days each week at J. V. Kennedy's pharmacy, Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mr. R. B. Grinlington advised that **Miss D. Hiatt** would manage his pharmacy at 354 Orrong Road, Caulfield, at any time during his absence.

Business Changes

Mr. H. A. Synman has moved from 285 Swanston Street to 241 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne.

The Secretary, **Brunswick and Coburg U.F.S. Dispen-**

TOLBUTAMIDE

Oral Therapy of Diabetes Mellitus

RASTINON – HOECHST

The medical profession and pharmacists generally are advised that the above preparation for the oral treatment for diabetics is the subject of the following *Australian application for letters patent*

No. 18719, dated 5th August, 1956,

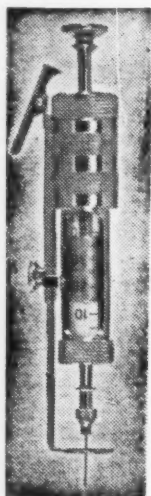
and of *New Zealand Patent*

No. 116628, dated 6th August, 1956.

by *Messrs. Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft*, and entitled "New Sulphonyl Ureas."

The preparation is manufactured under licence by *Fawns & McAllan Pty. Ltd.*, of Victoria, with Branches in all Capital Cities, the Australian and New Zealand Agents for *Messrs. Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft*.

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- ★ 2 cc. capacity.
- ★ Made from best quality brass with chrome finish.
- ★ Trigger-spring of phosphor-bronze.
- ★ Injection spring of stainless steel.
- ★ Barrel of finest quality Pyrex glass.
- ★ Its design makes it economical due to the fact that the only breakable part is the glass barrel, which is easily and cheaply replaced.
- ★ Two-year guarantee covers breakage not attributed to misuse. The guarantee does NOT cover the glass barrel.

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Assugrin

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and **NOTE ITS QUALITY**

Tablets are scored for breaking
1 tablet is equal in sweetness to
2 lumps of sugar.

Available in flat pocket containers of 50 tablets

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D.H.A. (N.S.W.) PTY. LTD.

Sydney

Sole N.Z. Agents—

CIBA COMPANY PTY. LTD., Wellington



VICTORIA—Continued

sary, advised the renumbering of the street from 30A to 307 Victoria Street, Brunswick.

The following pharmacies have changed hands—

Mr. M. G. D. Barr purchased from Mr. K. Lyons, 774 Hawthorn Road, East Brighton.

Mr. W. L. Good purchased from Mr. E. W. Price, Newcombe Street, Portarlington.

Mr. H. E. Taylor purchased from Mr. K. A. Bruce, Victoria Street, Nhill, Vic.

Mr. A. W. Williamson purchased from Mr. C. M. Cripps, 135 Gaffney Street, Coburg.

Mr. H. E. Davies purchased from Mr. I. M. Foyster, 19 Moresby Court, West Heidelberg.

Mr. L. F. Howard purchased from Mr. W. V. O'Connor, 419 High Street, Northcote.

Mr. D. C. Knight purchased from Mr. J. Kriewaldt, 94 Murray Street, Colac, Vic.

New Pharmacies Opened

Mr. J. H. Rountree, 224 Bridge Street, Richmond.

Mr. B. Davis, 22 Church Street, Geelong North.

Mr. C. J. Richards, 366 Keilor Road, North Essendon.

Mr. J. R. Beovich, 275 Huntingdale Road, Jordanville.

Mr. E. A. Lansdown, 265 Bamba Road, Caulfield.

Mr. G. B. France, 65 Coonans Road, Pascoe Vale South.

Miss Judith Shiell and Miss Elaine Whittaker, both of whom qualified in 1956, have left for Alice Springs, where they will manage the Alice Springs Pharmacy for a period of six months or more, during the absence of the proprietor.

Mr. George Landers, winner of the Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 2, has returned after an absence of approximately three years and has been undertaking relieving work in Victoria.

BIRTHS

Rotman (nee Abrahams): To Kate and Lou, on 10/11/58, at Margaret Coles, a son, Daniel Steven. A brother for Judith and Ken.

Miller (nee Steinberg): On October 31, to Aleck and Alice, a daughter, Karen Ann. Congratulations.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

The following have been elected office-bearers of the Australian Dental Association for 1958-59:

President, Dr. A. G. Parker; senior vice-president, Dr. K. S. McDowall; junior vice-president, Dr. G. D. Marks; honorary secretary, Dr. D. F. Spring; honorary treasurer, Mr. J. M. Newton.

NEW FRIENDLY SOCIETY DISPENSARY

A new Friendly Society Dispensary will be opened at the Centreway, Yallourn, on or about December 4, 1958.

Mr. W. A. Buckley has been appointed manager.

DISPENSARY AT YALLOURN

Deputation from Guild

A deputation from the Victorian Branch of the Guild waited on the Chief Secretary, Mr. Rylah, on November 7.

They asked that the number of Friendly Society Dispensaries operating in Victoria should be "pegged" at the present number, and that legislation be introduced to prevent recurrence of a situation which had arisen at Yallourn and had threatened to ruin the businesses of two pharmaceutical chemists established in practice there.

Mr. Norman Keith, President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild, told Mr. Rylah that a Hospital and Medical Society could not operate a dispensary, but because of a number of "alarming" loopholes in the layout, overcame this by becoming registered as a Friendly Society.

CIVIL DEFENCE SCHOOL

Messrs. R. B. Grinlington and F. H. Burton have been nominated to attend the Civil Defence School at Macedon commencing on November 30 and running for one week. Representatives of the medical, dental and veterinary professions, as well as pharmaceutical chemists will attend the school.

WOMAN PHARMACIST ELECTED TO GUILD COMMITTEE

Miss Irene M. J. MacGillivray, of Essendon, has made history by becoming the first woman pharmacist elected to a State Branch Committee of the Guild.

Although in at least four States Pharmaceutical Society Councils include women members, the ladies have not been previously admitted to the councils of the Guild.

The State Branch Committee in Victoria is to be congratulated on admitting to its ranks a keen and enthusiastic worker in pharmacy.

Miss MacGillivray has taken a very great interest in the affairs of the Society of Women Pharmacists, of which she is a Past President. For six years she had been its Honorary Treasurer.

Miss MacGillivray has been associated with pharmacy all her life. Her father, the late G. W. MacGillivray, conducted residential pharmacies at Geelong and Gardenvale.

Miss MacGillivray qualified in 1922 after completing the Victorian course. She was apprenticed to Mr. A. J. Rushbrook, of Geelong.

OBITUARY

Franz Adolph Guenther

It is with regret that we announce the death at Numurkah on October 2, of Mr. F. A. Guenther, one of the pioneer chemists in Victoria, who qualified at the Victorian Final Examination in September, 1907.

Throughout his long career, almost the whole of his time was devoted to conducting the pharmacy at Numurkah, which he took over from a Mr. Crawford about twelve months after qualifying.

Mr. Guenther took a leading part in the public life of the town, and served many organisations. In his earlier years he was president and playing member of the Lawn Croquet Club, the Tennis Club and the Bowling Club. In the latter he was president for seventeen consecutive years, and was also for a number of years president of the Northern Goulburn Valley Bowling Association.

Mr. Guenther was a keen musician and was president of the Numurkah Choral Society when that body was a successful competitor in competitions in various parts of the State.

In educational matters he was prominent, having been a president of the State School Committee, and a leader in the move for the establishment of a higher Elementary School, and then a High School, for the town.

Mr. Guenther was 72 years of age at the time of his death, and is survived by a widow and two daughters, to whom we extend our sympathy.

P.D.L. CONTRIBUTES FIRST £1000 TO NEW COLLEGE APPEAL

With authority granted at the annual meeting of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. on November 26, the directors of the company meeting immediately after the annual meeting gave effect to the decision by formally passing for payment the first of four amounts of £1000 promised during the four financial years ending September, 30, 1961.

This year there was a departure from precedent in that, for the first time, a luncheon was arranged following the annual meeting, and leaders of other organisations were invited as guests of the directors. The visitors were Mr. C. C. Wallis, a former director of the company, who, together with Mr. H. D. B. Cox, of New South Wales, had been elected at the annual

VICTORIA—Continued

meeting as an Honorary Life Member of the company; Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia; Mr. E. Scott, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria; Mr. N. F. Keith, State President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild; Mr. W. Moffat, General Manager in Australia of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. J. Airey, Manager of Melbourne Fire Office Ltd.; Mr. Maxwell E. Dunn (P.D.L. solicitor), Mr. V. G. Morieson, and Mr. F. C. Kent, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, Chairman of Directors, who presided at the luncheon, announced that there would be only one speech. In the course of his remarks Mr. Braithwaite welcomed the visitors, and he took the opportunity to hand to Mr. Scott as President of the Pharmaceutical Society the P.D.L. cheque for £1000 as the first quarter of a total contribution of £4000 to the Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund. This gesture was received with applause.

SALE OF SPECIFIED DRUGS WITHOUT PRESCRIPTIONS

Chemist Fined

Mr. H. S. Cope, pharmaceutical chemist, of 30 Station avenue, Ascot Vale, appeared in the Moonee Ponds Court of Petty Sessions on October 30, on three charges of supplying Specified Drugs other than on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner or registered veterinary surgeon, contrary to the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1930.

The informations were lodged by the Pharmacy Board and evidence relating to the infringements was given by Mr. F. Ahern, an Inspector of the Board.

Evidence was given concerning the supply of Dextro-drine Spansules and Phenobarbital Tablets to one customer; Strepolen and Avil Tablets to another; and Phenobarbital and Triple Sulpha Tablets to a third person, without prescriptions.

Prescriptions purporting to be prescriptions for the Avil and Strepolen which had been supplied were tendered on behalf of Mr. Cope, and it was suggested to Inspector Ahern in cross-examination that he did not check the prescription book at a branch shop. In reply, Inspector Ahern stated he did not check the book because Mr. Cope had stated that he had received no prescription for the drugs in question.

In reply to Mr. Hogg (for the Pharmacy Board), Mr. Cope stated that the prescriptions he had received for the Avil and Strepolen were obtained the previous week. The drugs had been supplied in October and November, 1957.

The Magistrate, Mr. Prowse, S.M., said he was prepared to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt in the first case, as there was a possibility that the prescriptions had been entered in the book which had not been inspected by Inspector Ahern.

In regard to the other charges, he was quite satisfied that the defendant did not have prescriptions and the drugs were supplied. Fines of £10 were imposed, together with costs of £10/17/6 on each of the two charges.

DINNER TO HONOUR STERLING PRESIDENT

A dinner in honour of Dr. J. Mark Hiebert (President of Sterling Drug Inc. of New York) on November 18, at New Ascot House, Melbourne, was attended by executives of pharmaceutical organisations.

Dr. Hiebert was accompanied by Mr. Noel F. Leggatt, managing director of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Limited.

Fresh from meetings in Canberra and Sydney, where he conferred with political leaders, Dr. Hiebert gave a preview of the expansion plans for Sterling Drug Inc. interests in this country. When implemented, these plans, he said, would make Sterling Pharmaceuticals

a powerful manufacturing enterprise, and one of the most modern and best-equipped laboratories in the Southern Hemisphere.

Dr. Hiebert also expressed confidence in the Nyal "chemists only" policy as a means of combating open-selling competition, and complimented the Guild on its



L. to R.: Messrs. Noel F. Leggatt (Managing Director, Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.), Eric Scott (Federal President, Pharmaceutical Guild), Dr. J. Mark Hiebert (President, Sterling Drug Inc., New York), and Mr. Norman F. Keith (President, Victorian Branch of the Guild).

practical, far-sighted plan of co-operative advertising. "This enterprising programme is a tribute to the business acumen of Guild leaders," said Dr. Hiebert, "and merits wholehearted support."

During dinner Dr. Hiebert listened attentively whilst Mr. Eric Scott outlined Guild policies, which will do so much to cement the friendly relationships between pharmacists and "chemists only" manufacturers.

In an informal after-dinner session, Dr. Hiebert relaxed with Mr. Eric Scott (Guild Federal President), Mr. Norman Keith (President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild), and Mr. Noel F. Leggatt (managing director of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.).

THE FEDERATED PHARMACISTS ASSISTANTS' AND DISPENSARY EMPLOYERS' GUILD OF AUSTRALIA (PADEGA)

An organisation representing employees in pharmacy.

Membership is open to pharmacists, apprentices and unregistered assistants proceeding to registration.

It is the established policy of the guild that there be no affiliation with any political party or with the Trades Hall Council. PADEGA is a professional association.

As stated above, membership is open to pharmacists and apprentices in employment. There is, however, a clause in the constitution which excludes from office persons who are members of an organisation which advocates the overthrow of the method of government established in the Commonwealth and States of Australia.

The Nature and Aims of the Guild

PADEGA was formed, in the main, to regulate the conditions under which members or persons entitled to become members may be employed; to safeguard the interests of the public and to maintain a high standard of ethics in the profession of pharmacy.

Achievements: The conditions which exist for the benefit of employees in Victorian pharmacy have been

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VICTORIA—Continued

achieved by our representation on the Wages Boards. Some of those achievements are: equal pay for the sexes, Saturday penalty rates, casual and relievers' special rates of pay, white coat, overtime, holiday and sick allowances, time off for exams.

These representations have cost time and money. It is surely the duty of all employees in pharmacy who have benefited from them to become members of the guild and thus support, financially and otherwise, these representations.

What We Can Do: Although the guild is becoming stronger in its membership (this last half year has seen a 33 per cent. increase) there is a lack of organised activity and the work is still done by too few people. We are seeking enthusiastic members who are interested in the professional status of pharmacists.

It is true that we legally represent all employees in the formulation of their award wages and conditions, but we are more than anxious to take an active part in maintaining and improving the professional status of pharmacy.

There is little difficulty in securing membership; rather is it difficult to secure a working membership. Here is the opportunity for enterprising pharmacists and apprentices. With their assistance we can, for example, publish a monthly members' news sheet giving, among other things, data on wages, conditions and special rates.

First, and most important, we invite your membership. Second, we invite your active assistance.

Write to J. H. Snow, Hon. Secretary, 136 Cross St., West Footscray.

MEMORIAL TO F. N. LEE "Guild House" Ceremony

It had been the "right and privilege" of No. 5 Victorian District of the Guild to present a memorial to the late Mr. F. N. Lee. This was stated by Mr. J. Oaten, district delegate to the Victorian S.B.C., when the memorial—a bronze plaque—was unveiled in the office of the Victorian Branch of the Guild on the third floor of "Guild House," Melbourne, on October 27.



L. to R.: Messrs. Eric Scott, J. F. Oaten, U. S. Lucas (Chairman, No. 23 District), W. J. Wright.

Mr. Lee was actively associated with the Guild for 30 years, and was State President from 1953 until his death in January, 1957.

The very large attendance at the ceremony was a tribute to the high esteem in which Mr. Lee was held. The gathering included delegates from the six States who were in Melbourne for their annual Federal Council meeting. Speakers included Messrs. Eric Scott (Federal President), Norman Keith (State President),

U. S. Lucas (Chairman, No. 23 District), and Mr. Maurice Lee, who spoke for the Lee family.

A replica of the portrait plaque of Mr. Lee was presented to Mrs. Lee by the sculptor, Mr. Andor Meszaros.

"Mr. Lee thought and lived for pharmacy, and he gave his life for pharmacy," Mr. Scott said. "If any man ever interpreted and defined the ideals, the driving force and the positive thinking of the Guild, it was



L. to R.: Messrs. Norman Keith (State President, F.P.S.G.A.), J. F. Oaten (District Delegate), U. S. Lucas (Chairman, No. 23 District).

Fred Lee. I know of no man in Victoria who has so influenced the thinking of the chemists as Fred Lee."

Mr. Lucas, speaking of his 30 years' association with Mr. Lee in their District, and particularly of Mr. Lee's work as District delegate to the State Branch, said: "The original District No. 5 is very pleased to present a memorial in honour of Fred, and to show our appreciation and deep thanks for all that he did for us."

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF DRUGS

Prosecutions Under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations

Mr. David Radovan, trading as Gamma Laboratories, East Melbourne, was charged in the Court of Petty Sessions, Melbourne, on November 13, on informations laid by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, with having supplied a Specified Drug without the written prescription of a medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon, contrary to the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1930. He pleaded "not guilty."

Inspector Ahern, of the Pharmacy Board, gave evidence concerning a visit to the premises of Gamma Laboratories, after finding a package of a preparation known as GT50, which analysis showed to contain Neostigmine Bromide, at the premises of Mr. Pikhart in Malvern. Pikhart was not an authorised person within the meaning of the regulations.

Mr. Southwell, who appeared for the defendant, raised the objection that the inspector could not obtain an admission from Radovan, as he was not an expert witness as to the products he distributed. This objection was overruled by the magistrate, who commented that a person in business should know what the products he handles contain.

It was claimed on behalf of the defendant that the contents of the box of the preparation amounted to less than 1/12th of the minimum dose of Neostigmine Bromide, and that this quantity could not cause harm.

Inspector Ahern said that a danger was that the injection might be wrongly given and so cause injury.

Corroborative evidence was given by Inspector K. W. Plummer.

Evidence concerning the analysis of the ampoules was given by Mr. Zentner, of Bernard Heath and Associates.

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N.S.W.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney.
(Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle.)

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers,
4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.
(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighthouse.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchill Building (First Floor)
61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide.
(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College,
St. George's Terrace, Perth.
(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

VICTORIA—Continued

Mr. Southwell said the defendant had had experience in the handling of drugs for 30 years, and had been an importer in Australia for the past nine years. This was a case in which the system of supplying samples only to medical practitioners had broken down somewhere. Radovan had not been touting for business.

Radovan had a reputation which could be unfairly damaged by a conviction on this charge. He suggested the defendant be given a bond.

The Magistrate announced that he had found the charge proven.

Mr. Radovan then gave evidence that he had been in pharmaceutical practice in Roumania since 1920 and had been in Australia since 1949, where he was engaged in importing drugs from three of the main drug firms in the world. His practice was to supply only wholesale chemists.

He employed a retailer, and it was his practice to send out samples to medical practitioners on request. He believed that Pikhart was a doctor registered in this country, but now knew that this was an error.

The magistrate announced that he found the case proven, but would adjourn for six months on the understanding that the defendant paid the costs involved in the proceedings.

Mr. E. G. Pikhart was charged in the Malvern Court of Petty Sessions on November with having been in possession of a Specified Drug, to wit, Neostigmine Bromide, which had not been legally obtained under the provision of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1930.

The information was laid by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and evidence was given by K. W. Plummer, an inspector of the Board.

Inspector Plummer testified that on May 12, 1958, he visited Pikhart's premises. During the visit Pikhart prepared to administer an injection of Antophanyl. While there, he and Inspector Ahern discovered in defendant's possession a box of GT50 ampoules. These contained Neostigmine Bromide, a Specified Drug.

Mr. Mullaly, who appeared for Pikhart, suggested to Inspector Plummer that with the exception of the Neostigmine the contents of GT50 were essentially of a vitamin nature. Mr. Plummer replied that this was not so, as the product also contained Carbachol.

Formal evidence concerning the analysis of the sample was given by Mr. Zentner, of Bernard Heath and Associates.

Mr. Mullaly said his client had not realised that he should not have had this drug in his possession. It had been quite openly displayed in his office. He suggested that the case be adjourned as had been done in the case of Gamma Laboratories.

The magistrate said he could not accede to this request and imposed a fine of £5 with £10/17/6 costs.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Discussion Group: Annual Meeting

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Discussion Group was held at the College of Pharmacy on November 12, at 8 p.m. Despite the wet night there was a good attendance. Mr. Leonard Long, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, was chairman.

The retiring President, Mr. David Lumsden, read his report of the year's activities as follows:

"The Discussion Group has again completed a successful year. Your Committee has endeavoured to continue to provide speakers who are acknowledged as experts in their particular sphere and to present a wide range of topics. Although the Group's activities were suspended during July and August, owing to the B.P. 1958 lectures, the subjects discussed have included such diverse topics as Treatment of Burns and Poisoning, Photography, Radiation Hazards, Skin Diseases and Cosmetics. Attendances have averaged over 100 with

very large numbers present at the meeting addressed by Dr. Stahle and the joint Discussion Group-Society lectures by Dr. Stanton and Mr. Callister.

During the year our publicity officer, Miss Carmel Younes, left for an overseas tour. Miss Janice Reader was elected to fill the vacancy on the committee.

For the benefit of members unable to attend the meetings, copies of the speakers' address or summary have been published in the "A.J.P." whenever possible. The committee wish to acknowledge valuable assistance received from Mr. F. C. Kent, Mr. R. Borowski and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

My personal thanks are due to our able and efficient Vice-President and Secretary, Mr. G. K. Treleaven. Mr. Treleaven has done a wonderful job for the Group since he joined the committee as President three years ago. To Mr. E. G. Leete, who has been associated with the Group since its inception, we are very grateful for his continued keen interest and service as our senior committee member. I wish to express my thanks to Mrs. G. Ibbott for making her home available for our committee meetings and to the other members of our hard-working committee for their time and valuable ideas so willingly given.

To all those who have attended our meetings and shown their interest in the work of the Discussion Group and so helped to make this our fifth successful year, the committee express their appreciation. The large number of questions and interesting discussions following the talks given by each of the speakers has shown the value and popularity of the Discussion Group.

Personally it has been an honour and a privilege to have been associated with the Discussion Group in an official capacity for the past twelve months."

Mr. Long, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the President for the capable leadership he had shown in bringing the Group through such a highly successful year. He added that the Society was proud of the grand work the Discussion Group was doing and that the committee could be highly commended for making such a success of that part of the Society's activities.

Election of Office-Bearers for 1959

As no other nominations were received for President and Vice-President, Mr. David Lumsden was re-elected President, and Mr. G. K. Treleaven was re-elected Vice-President.

The retiring Committee was re-elected unopposed, namely, Mrs. G. Ibbott, Miss J. Reader, Messrs. E. G. Leete, M. Barr, J. Coppock, K. Walton, J. Barcham and P. Wright.

Mr. David Lumsden, on taking the chair, thanked Mr. Long for presiding, and asked for continued support of the Group in 1959.

The President then called on Dr. John Birrell, Police Surgeon of the Victoria Police, who gave a most interesting and thought-provoking address on the dangers of alcohol when driving. Dr. Birrell answered many questions at the conclusion of his address. A vote of thanks on behalf of those present was passed by Mr. Leonard Long.

An interesting programme of lectures is being arranged for 1959, and the opening meeting will be on Wednesday, February 11.

—G. K. Treleaven, Secretary, Discussion Group.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. W. R. ILIFFE

The State Branch Committee of the Guild tendered to Mr. W. R. Iliffe, a former President, a complimentary dinner at the Chevron Hotel on November 24.

This function was organised to enable past and present members of the State Branch Committee to express their appreciation of Mr. Iliffe's twenty-four years of service to pharmacy and to the Guild in particular.

Forty-nine guests were present. These included members of the State Branch Committee, former members and representatives of allied pharmaceutical bodies. Reference was made during the evening to the fact that three of the former Presidents were in attendance,

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SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA—Continued

namely, Messrs. A. W. McGibbony, Eric Scott and W. R. Iliffe. The fourth President, the one absent, was the late Fred Lee.

Mr. Norman Keith, President of the State Branch Committee, presided and introduced each of the guests in turn. After welcoming the company he called on Mr. Frank Bedford to propose the toast to the Guest of Honour.

Mr. Bedford said those present were gathered for the purpose of saying "thank you" to Mr. Iliffe for his 24 years of service to pharmacy.

Mr. Bedford said that he thought that his own generation in pharmacy was comparatively fortunate. The task of maintaining an organisation such as the Guild was much easier than that of building it.

He was particularly pleased to see in attendance that "grand old man of pharmacy," Mr. A. W. McGibbony, who, as the leader in his generation, had conceived the idea of the Guild and had set about establishing it. He (Mr. Bedford) felt somewhat humble when he contemplated the remarkable work which had been done by those earlier men.

In Victoria they were proud of the progress of the Guild and much of the success could be attributed to men like Wilfrid Iliffe; their chief guest that night. Personally he owed much to the counsel and guidance of Mr. Iliffe. Often Mr. Iliffe and some of the older members of the Guild had cautioned prudence and had ad-



The Toast to the Guest of Honour. L.-R.: Mr. Frank Bedford, Mr. Iliffe, Mr. N. Keith.

vised younger members to consider various alternatives before rushing into precipitate action in the matter under consideration. To him that had been very helpful and he had profited greatly from such wise counsel.

Work that had been done by former members of State Branch Committees was amazing. The State President's job was very complex and in that capacity Mr. Iliffe had done a very wonderful job.

He always found him very willing and ready to give help and encouragement. He never appeared to be too busy to give his time to those seeking help in Guild matters. He had served on practically every sub-committee of the S.B.C. and took a particular interest in pricing matters and in the problems of the Trade and Commerce Committee.

Although Mr. Iliffe had retired from active work on the S.B.C. they all knew that its fortunes would never be far removed from his heart and his thinking. Pharmacy and, in particular, the Guild, took a prominent place in his life and benefited thereby.

Over the last 24 years Mr. Iliffe had probably put more work into the Victorian Guild than any other single person. Tonight he must feel a glow of pride and satis-

faction at seeing the Guild in its present position. Much of the progress was due to his own enthusiasm and hard work.

Before concluding his remarks Mr. Bedford said he wished to refer to Mrs. Iliffe. Without her support Mr. Iliffe could not have devoted the time that he did to Guild work. Their thanks were all due to her for "loaning him" to the Guild for 24 years. (Applause.)

At this stage Mr. Bedford, on behalf of the State Branch Committee, presented to Mr. Iliffe a canteen of cutlery as a mark of esteem and appreciation of his services.

The Chairman, Mr. Keith, before presenting the toast recalled that Mr. Iliffe was a member of the British Army in the 1914-1918 war. He had been very active in Victorian Guild affairs in a very difficult period. His work in the pricing field during the era of price control had been invaluable. In the course of his duties he had covered the country very thoroughly and had been an outstanding ambassador for the Guild.

The Federal Council of the Guild had taken note of Mr. Iliffe's contribution to the movement and to mark its appreciation had made him an Honorary Life Member.

The toast was then presented and drunk with enthusiasm.

In his reply Mr. Iliffe thanked those present for coming to the function to do him honour. He was thrilled to see Mr. A. W. McGibbony present, particularly as Mr. McGibbony these days did not venture out much at night. He felt that his attendance was a particular honour.

Mr. Iliffe said that it had been suggested that he should say something about the merchandising service and about the early days of the Guild. He recalled that when working at Bird's Pharmacy at Shepparton, Mr. Bird had told him of a man in Bendigo named McGibbony and advised that he go and see him, because from Mr. McGibbony he would learn something. Although the opportunity to do this did not present itself at that time, he soon got to know Mr. McGibbony very well and learnt much from him.

Mr. Iliffe then related how he came to join the State Branch Committee. In those days "Gilseal News" was not as big as it is today, but it was a document every member read. (Laughter.) One particular issue referred to the paucity of attendances at district meetings and asked for suggestions for rectifying that. He sent in a paragraph suggesting that districts were badly formed. He recalled that his district extended from Elsternwick to Sorrento and from Caulfield to Dandenong. The result was there were no meetings. How delegates were elected no one knew. He suggested that his district should be split in two parts and as a result he was invited for discussion to a special meeting.

Maps were consulted and lively discussion took place. Mr. Eric Scott suggested that they could not increase the size of the committee to that extent. Mr. Iliffe maintained that he won his point by suggesting that every district comprising 50 or more members should have two delegates. In the reorganising he came on to the S.B.C., thereby achieving his ambition of taking some part in organised pharmacy in Australia. When he came on to the committee he was astounded at the amount of work done by everybody. He referred in particular to the extraordinary amount of work done by Mr. McClelland, Mr. Scott and Mr. McGibbony.

He personally had found the work tremendously interesting and would not have missed the experience and the friendships for anything.

Mr. Iliffe related many amusing and interesting instances which occurred during his close association with Guild affairs and paid sincere tribute to the help, guidance and encouragement he had received from the former Secretary, Mr. Fred Glover. (Applause.)

He spoke in strong terms of recommendation of the work of the merchandising section of the Guild under the direction of Messrs. R. G. Ross and B. Watson, and concluded with a plea for support for the "chemists only" policy as a plank of Guild activity.

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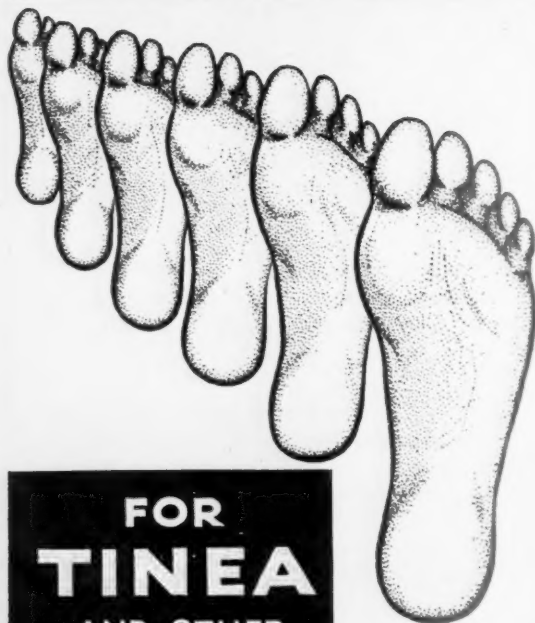
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VICTORIA—Continued

On his behalf and his wife's he wished to express his heartfelt thanks for the kind tributes which had been paid, and for the presentation, which he and Mrs. Iliffe would treasure as a valued memento of the evening and of almost a quarter of a century's association with the S.B.C. (Applause.)

Tribute to Mr. F. L. Flint

Before the evening concluded the chairman called on Mr. Adams to convey to Mr. F. L. Flint, delegate from No. 3 district, the appreciation of the work he had done.

Mr. Adams said that under the democratic system on which the Guild operated Mr. Flint was not now a representative of his district. He had served his colleagues of No. 3 District well for the past six years. During that time he had not missed a single meeting. He was a man blessed with great wisdom and loyalty to the cause he espoused. As a member of the S.B.C. he had displayed tremendous enthusiasm and made a significant contribution to Guild work. Those particular traits of character which he exhibited and in particular his outstanding loyalty were greatly admired by his colleagues. They were sorry to lose him as a member of the S.B.C. and wished to record their appreciation of what he had done. (Applause.)

Mr. Flint briefly thanked Mr. Adams and others present for their expression of appreciation. He was somewhat overwhelmed as he had not expected anything like that. If what he had done was of any benefit to the movement he was more than repaid.

ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

The following additions to the Register of Proprietary Medicines were published in the Victoria Gazette, 18/10/58, in accordance with the provisions of the Health Act 1956, Section 265(4):

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Achromycin Ear Drops	7583	1.10.58
Achromycin V Paediatric Drops, Aqueous	7611	1.10.58
Achromycin V. Syrup	7610	1.10.58
Albamycin Mix-O-Vial	7672	1.10.58
Alertonic	7598	1.10.58
Alotone Tablets	7525	1.10.58
Alpha Bismuthated Magnesia	7594	1.10.58
Aminovite Tablets	7564	1.10.58
Ansep Healing Salve	7546	1.10.58
Antepar brand Tablets	7625	1.10.58
Antiseptic Ointment	7669	1.10.58
Banthine Tablets	7642	1.10.58
Barker's B Group	7670	1.10.58
Biosone G. A. Dental Paste	7511	1.10.58
Broncolina per Bambini	7687	1.10.58
Brophy Gum-eze	7596	1.10.58
Calcium B-P.A.S.	7580	1.10.58
Calcium Disodium Versenate Ampoules	7640	1.10.58
Calcium Disodium Versenate Tablets	7641	1.10.58
Calcium—F	7586	1.10.58
Callifugo	7589	1.10.58
Camphene	7535	1.10.58
Capillarine	7515	1.10.58
Capitol Linctus	7628	1.10.58
Carbolene	7681	1.10.58
Cardilate brand Erythrityl Tetranitrate Tablets	7530	1.10.58
Cetavlon P.C.	7693	1.10.58
Children's Pholcodine Cough Elixir	7650	1.10.58
Chileze	7539	1.10.58
Codapen Tablets	7542	1.10.58
Codral Forte	7626	1.10.58
Coralgil (Mg. 345)	7631	1.10.58
Cortar-Creme	7622	1.10.58
Coscan Tablets	7532	1.10.58
Coscopin Linctus	7637	1.10.58
Coscopin Lozenges	7638	1.10.58

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Crystapen V.K. Tablets 60 mg.	7633	1.10.58
Crystapen V.K. Tablets 125 mg.	7634	1.10.58
Crystapen V.K. Tablets 250 mg.	7645	1.10.58
Crystapen V Tablets 60 mg.	7635	1.10.58
Crystapen V Tablets 125 mg.	7636	1.10.58
Crystapen V Tablets 250 mg.	7647	1.10.58
Cycloplex	7615	1.10.58
Cynar	7505	1.10.58
Davies' Children's Linctus	7629	1.10.58
Davies' Linctus	7630	1.10.58
Deaner Tablets	7588	1.10.58
Delectavites Multi-Vitamin Sweets	7570	1.10.58
Dequadin Eye Ointment	7604	1.10.58
Dermacort	7679	1.10.58
Derm-Druff	7509	1.10.58
Dermostabil	7581	1.10.58
D.H.A. Suppressant Cough Linctus	7502	1.10.58
Diamox Sodium Intravenous	7584	1.10.58
Dickins' Vita-Diet Tablets	7671	1.10.58
Diodoquin Tablets	7632	1.10.58
Dudfield's Cough Syrup for Children	7617	1.10.58
Dudfield's Influenza Mixture	7686	1.10.58
Dudfield's Sore Throat Mixture	7618	1.10.58
Enavid Tablets	7506	1.10.58
Enzactin Cream	7612	1.10.58
Ese-Balm	7543	1.10.58
Eymer's Green Liniment	7574	1.10.58
Eymer's Pink Pain Powder	7548	1.10.58
Fergon with C-Winthrop	7608	1.10.58
Ferroton Per Bambini	7616	1.10.58
Floraquin Powder	7507	1.10.58
Floraquin Tablets	7508	1.10.58
Flu Mixture	7590	1.10.58
Flypel Cream	7665	1.10.58
Frei Antigen	7585	1.10.58
Gastro Antacid Powder with Rhubarb	7661	1.10.58
Golden Gargle	7549	1.10.58
Harlos Healing Salve	7536	1.10.58
Harmonyl-N Tablets	7643	1.10.58
Hibitane Chlorhexidine Concentrate 5%	7646	1.10.58
Hibitane Chlorhexidine Dihydro- chloride	7576	1.10.58
Hilyard's Bronchitis Elixir	7651	1.10.58
Hilyard's Cold Sore Lotion	7591	1.10.58
Hilyard's Corn Remover	7592	1.10.58
Hilyard's Cough Linctus	7652	1.10.58
Hilyard's Ear Drops	7653	1.10.58
Hilyard's Eye Drops with Phenyl- lephrine Hydrochloride	7593	1.10.58
Hilyard's Nasal Drops with Phenyl- lephrine	7654	1.10.58
Hilyard's Slumba Tablets	7655	1.10.58
Hydrolan	7605	1.10.58
Icpen Suspension	7577	1.10.58
Icpen Tablets 300	7579	1.10.58
Influenza Powders	7550	1.10.58
Intralgin	7600	1.10.58
John Paterson's Mutton Bird Oil Embrocation (Rheumosine)	7660	1.10.58
Kidney and Backache Tablets	7668	1.10.58
Kidney Beans	7569	1.10.58
Korn-Bane	7516	1.10.58
Ledercort Tablets	7609	1.10.58
Lederkyn Tablets	7567	1.10.58
Levart Tablets	7676	1.10.58
Little Liver Tablets	7662	1.10.55
Lorexane No. 3	7578	1.10.58
Lorfan	7501	1.10.58
Medihaler-Epi	7574	1.10.58
Medihaler-Iso	7575	1.10.58
Medrol Tablets	7673	1.10.58
Meti-Derm Aerosol	7659	1.10.58
Meti-Derm Aerosol	7674	1.10.58
Meti-Derm Ointment with Neomycin	7675	1.10.58
Monphytol	7695	1.10.58
Morton's Bronchitis Buster	7680	1.10.58
Narcotine Cough Linctus for Children	7621	1.10.58



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VICTORIA—Continued

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Narcotine Cough Tablets (Adult)	7619	1.10.58
Narcotine Cough Tablets (Children)	7620	1.10.58
Nasal Drops with Ephedrine	7663	1.10.58
Nasyl	7694	1.10.58
Nazine Nasal Drops with Phenylephrine	7672	1.10.58
Nilergex Syrup	7690	1.10.58
Nilergex 4 mgm. Tablets	7691	1.10.58
Nilergex 12 mgm. Tablets (Sustained Action)	7692	1.10.58
Nyal Ascorbic Acid Tablets 250 mg.	7667	1.10.58
Nyal Cough Linctus	7601	1.10.58
Nyal Cream of Calamine	7606	1.10.58
Nyal Dolamin Tablets	7500	1.10.58
Panadol Elixir—Winthrop	7566	1.10.58
Pastamag	7503	1.10.58
Payne's Cough Linctus	7565	1.10.58
Peganone Tablets	7644	1.10.58
Penavlon V Penicillin V Tablets	7526	1.10.58
Pentoxylon Tablets	7531	1.10.58
Pepmag	7551	1.10.58
Permox	7517	1.10.58
Phenalex	7518	1.10.58
Phenedrine Solution with Phenylephrine	7529	1.10.58
Plaquenil Sulphate, Winthrop	7607	1.10.58
Plasmagel	7510	1.10.58
Precortisyl Skin Cream	7648	1.10.58
Precortisyl Skin Lotion	7649	1.10.58
Pro-Banthine with Phenobarbitone	7613	1.10.58
Proctosan	7568	1.10.58
Proctosedyl Suppositories	7572	1.10.58
Puroverine Ampoules	7682	1.10.58
Puroverine Retard Tablets	7683	1.10.58
PVK Tablets, Lilly	7639	1.10.58
Ramazzotti Bitters	7599	1.10.58
Rauwiloid Tablets	7555	1.10.58
Rauwiloid plus Hexamethonium Tablets	7556	1.10.58
Rauwiloid plus Veriloid Tablets	7571	1.10.58
Rauwiloid Tablets 2 mgm.	7557	1.10.58
Reumex	7656	1.10.58
Reverin	7603	1.10.58
Rigg's Iodised Throat Tablets	7519	1.10.58
Rigg's Sore Throat Gargle	7520	1.10.58
Risunal Ointment	7544	1.10.58
Rubot	7521	1.10.58
Sambell's Rheumatic Powders	7582	1.10.58
Sanolen Inhalant	7597	1.10.58
Sednaco	7513	1.10.58
Serpiloid Tablets	7573	1.10.58
Silicare	7587	1.10.58
Slimbix Tablets	7595	1.10.58
Six Vitamins	7624	1.10.58
Solution of Peroxide 10 vols.	7534	1.10.58
Sootha Skin Lotion	7552	1.10.58
Streptevan	7524	1.10.58
Streptomagma Tablets	7623	1.10.58
Sudafed brand Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride 60 mg.	7627	1.10.58
Sulmezil V Tablets	7527	1.10.58
Tedral Paediatric Suspension	7512	1.10.58
Tenda Skin Ointment	7537	1.10.58
Theodrox Tablets	7562	1.10.58
Theodrox with Phenobarbital Tablets	7563	1.10.58
Three Day Corn Cure	7553	1.10.58
Tonic Multi-Vitamin Tablets	7666	1.10.58
Tonico Vitamini	7657	1.10.58
Trachiform Tablets	7514	1.10.58
Tral with Phenobarbital Tablets	7684	1.10.58
Vascutonex Cream	7545	1.10.58
Veriloid Intramuscular Solution	7558	1.10.58
Veriloid Intravenous Solution	7559	1.10.58
Veriloid Tablets	7560	1.10.58
Veriloid V.P. Tablets	7561	1.10.58
Vernon James' Digestol	7540	1.10.58

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Vernon James' Vapo-Glo	7541	1.10.58
Vi-Daylin-T	7685	1.10.58
Vimos Tonic Tablets	7504	1.10.58
Viso Eye Drops	7533	1.10.58
Vita-C Tablets	7677	1.10.58
Vitamin A Capsules	7523	1.10.58
Vitamin A Tablets	7522	1.10.58
Vitaphen Tablets	7602	1.10.58
Vitaplex-Fort	7658	1.10.58
Watson's Eye Lotion	7688	1.10.58
Watt's Cough Linctus	7538	1.10.58
West's Linctus	7528	1.10.58
X	7554	1.10.58
X 95 Cough Elixir	7689	1.10.58
Zalmark Stomach Powder with Peppermint	7664	1.10.58
484 Nasal Drops	7614	1.10.58

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on November 11, at 2 p.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, K. E. Hartley, N. C. Manning, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary), and R. H. Borowski (Deputy Registrar).

New Member of Panel.—It was reported that Mr. A. K. Hobbs had accepted an invitation to join the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel.

Uniform Poisons Act.—A revised draft had been received from Mr. McGibbony and copies had been distributed to Board members. Because of the heavy commitments in other directions, the time had not been available for consideration of this during the month. New regulations had been issued in Queensland.

Australian Dental Association.—A summary of the provisions in the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Regulations relating to the prescribing of same by dentists had been sent to the Australian Dental Association as directed.

Correspondence.—Letters dealt with included the following:—

To a chemist in reply to an inquiry by him advising that approval could not be given by the Board for a pharmacy to be left unattended by a registered chemist, even for a short period of time.

To the Guild, advising that unattached internal labels for tablet containers did not comply with the requirements of the regulations and could not be approved.

To an apprentice, informing him that an application to sit for the final examination could not be granted, as he had not completed the intermediate examination.

From Mr. J. R. Oxley, expressing appreciation of the invitation extended to Council members to participate in the supervision of the Intermediate Practical Pharmaceutics Examination.

From Inspector Delany, thanking the Board for arranging for Mr. Braithwaite to deliver a lecture on the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Regulations to members of the Detective Training School.

From a country chemist re summons to appear as juror. The Registrar said he had ascertained that pharmaceutical chemists in practice were exempt. A further provision in the Act exempted persons who reside more than 20 miles away from the Court. This information has been conveyed to the inquirer.

Formal.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Names Restored to Register.—Emily Isabella Craig (Mrs. J. E. R. Wasley), Joseph George Landers, Thomas Archibald Harris Ready, Gwendoline Edith Bucknall (Mrs. R. J. McDonald).

Names Erased from Register.—F. A. Guenther, deceased, 2/10/1958; Ernest Healey, deceased, 23/7/1958.

Managers and Relievers Notified.—59.

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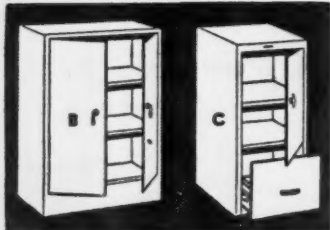
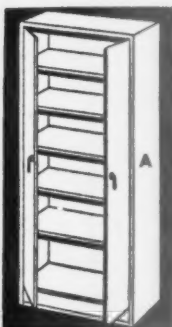
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VICTORIA—Continued

Business Changes Notified.—3.
New Pharmacies Opened.—4.
Pharmacies Changed Hands.—7.
Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—3.
Early Entries November Final Examination.—5.
Certificates of Identity Issued.—6.
Opium Permits Issued.—11.
Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—1.
Licences as a General Dealer in Poisons Issued.—2.
Licences to Sell Dangerous Drugs by Wholesale Issued.—1.

Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs Issued.—2.

Police Reports re Poisonings.—Barbiturate, 1 non-fatal; Carbromal, 1 non-fatal; Arsenic, 1 fatal.

Final Examination.—Arrangements for the Oral and Practical Examinations were discussed and settled.

A member of the Board suggested that consideration be given to commencing the final examination earlier in the year to avoid the inevitable end of the year rush experienced under the present arrangements.

It was pointed out that examinations were held continuously from early in October until the beginning of December.

Because existing accommodation limited flexibility of time tables, and that the new College would probably be available in 1960, it was decided to defer consideration of the suggestion.

Prosecutions.—A report was received concerning the prosecution and conviction of a chemist during the month for infringements of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

After hearing the report, the Board directed that the chemist concerned be requested to be present at the next meeting to furnish such information and give such explanations in regard to the breaches as the Board might require.

It was further reported that informations had been laid against three persons for being unlawfully in possession of Specified Drugs. The prosecutions would be conducted within the next few weeks.

Pharmaceutical Curriculum.—A letter was received from the National Association of Pharmaceutical Students, submitting their views in regard to the curriculum and course of training for pharmacy students.

After considering the communication, the Board directed that a reply be sent thanking N.A.P.S.A. for their views, which would receive consideration when the curriculum was under discussion.

Consideration was also given to a report prepared by the Dean of the College of Pharmacy and submitted through the Council to the Society on the request of the Board. It was decided that a request be made to the Council for a conference in regard to the report.

Finance.—The Hon. Treasurer's monthly financial statement was presented, and accounts totalling £981/5/1 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 5.45 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on November 5, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Messrs. F. W. Johnson, Vice-President (in the Chair), S. J. Baird, L. Long, C. N. McLeod, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, F. C. Kent (Secretary), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary), and R. H. Borowski (Assistant Secretary).

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with included the following:—

To Mr. F. H. Burton, conveying to him the appreciation of the Council for his work in relation to translation of foreign prescriptions.

To Mr. E. C. Dempster, Ph.C., congratulating him on election as Mayor of Hamilton.

To Mr. E. Scott, conveying sympathy in family bereavement.

From Mr. C. M. Davies, Morwell, forwarding copy of agreement between Traralgon and District Hospital and chemists in Morwell and Traralgon, and thanking the Council for its assistance in the negotiation of this agreement.

To the Pharmacy Board with reference to complaints concerning the illegal sale of Specified Drugs.

To Sigma Company Ltd., conveying thanks for offer of gift of £15,000 to College War Memorial Building Fund.

From the Pharmacy Board, inviting members of the Council to be present and participate in supervision of Intermediate Practical Pharmaceutics Examination.

From Mr. H. I. Michael, advising of arrangements made for the proposed church services in 1959 for Jewish members.

From the National Association of Pharmaceutical Students, forwarding suggestion re Fellowship Course. It was resolved that this be submitted to the Dean for comment.

From the Veterinary Research Officer, Sigma Company Ltd., re postponement of Animal Health Month.

From the St. John Ambulance Association, forwarding results of first aid examination. The report stated that all but four students had passed.

To a member, pointing out that the use of the words "for dependable dispensing" on labels was contrary to the Council's ethical code. A reply had been received stating that these words would be discontinued.

From the Collector of Customs concerning reduction to one gallon per month of rectified spirit under Special Tariff Item to pharmaceutical chemists.

From H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd., forwarding cheque in payment of royalties for quarter ended September 30, 1958. Resolved that letter of thanks be forwarded.

From Mr. E. M. DeBoos, forwarding several historical relics obtained from the pharmacy formerly conducted by Mr. K. F. Gardiner, Coburg. Resolved that appropriate letter of thanks be sent for this gift.

From the Dean, informing the Council of valuable assistance rendered by Mr. M. Manger, Miss R. Dillow and Miss J. Dickins as demonstrators in the laboratories. Resolved that a letter of thanks be sent to each of these persons, and also to Mr. C. B. Macgibbon, at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, and Miss N. Allan, Prince Henry's Hospital, for their co-operation.

New Members Elected.—William Lindsay Good, Gerald Kilburn Hall, Urvine Ian Lucas, Nea Marguerita O'Malley, Edward B. Potts.

Apprentice Members Transferred to Full Membership.—Leslie Albert Grant, Florence Elaine Jones, Inara Edite Kazins, Helen McGregor Lester, John David Veal.

Civil Defence School.—It was reported that the Premier's Department had intimated that two places for pharmaceutical chemists would be available at the Commonwealth Civil Defence Training School to be held at Macedon from November 30 to December 5. Emergency medical services would be the subject of study.

A total of six vacancies had been allocated to Victoria. Mr. Borowski said the communication had been referred to the President and two names had been submitted.

The action taken was approved.

Building Fund.—Representatives of the Wells Organisations attended the meeting at 11.15 a.m., and submitted a report on the progress of the financial appeal to date. The Council recorded the opinion that the response by members had been most gratifying and encouraging.

Indications were that the target set would be reached. Arrangements for the opening and conducting of the tertiary phase of the campaign were discussed and approved.

New Building.—The Chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. S. J. Baird, reported that excellent progress was being made with the new building at Parkville. Certain difficulties had arisen and would con-



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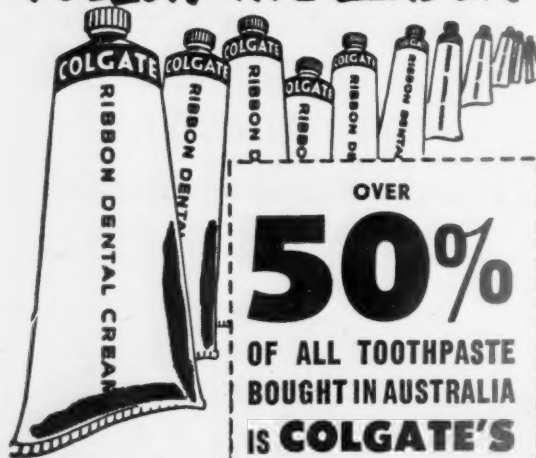
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K1308

VICTORIA—Continued

tinue to arise as the work proceeded. Mr. Baird said there were a number of matters which required consideration, and it was resolved that a meeting of the Building Committee be held at an early date.

Year Book, 1959.—The Chairman of the Year Book Committee, Mr. Long, said that preliminary arrangements for production of the Year Book for 1959 were in hand. Prospective advertisers had been approached by the publishers. It was proposed that the contents would be similar to those appearing in previous issues as to the annual report, financial statement, list of members, summary of new legislation and other features.

It was planned to publish the book in early March, so that it would be in the hands of members before the date of the annual meeting.

The report was received.

Curriculum.—It was resolved that a special meeting of the Council be held on November 27 to consider the reports on curriculum submitted by the Dean.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Long referred to the services of the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. S. J. Baird, which were of immense value to the Council, and said he felt that members should express their gratitude and appreciation of those services. The other members of the Council agreed unanimously.

Mr. Baird submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £4271/3/4 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House," 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on November 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. H. Bedford (Chairman), Messrs. J. W. D. Crowley, A. K. Lloyd, A. O. C. Blake, C. M. Waters, J. K. Gosstray, S. M. Adams, J. T. DeRavin, W. L. Hilyard, H. Marks, G. Carter, J. D. Clarke, E. Scott, W. J. Langtry, A. W. Rogers, T. Payne, A. C. Evans, J. J. Easton, S. Hirsh, Miss I. M. J. McGillivray, and W. J. Wright (Secretary).

Welcome to New Members.—The Chairman welcomed to the meeting Messrs. A. W. Rogers and J. J. Easton.

Daytime S.B.C. Meetings.—Mr. Hilyard moved that three of these meetings be held per year on the lines of Federal Council meetings, with the agenda circulated three weeks beforehand. This motion was lost. Mr. Blake moved that one meeting be held in March, 1959, as an exploratory measure. This motion was seconded by Mr. Scott and carried.

Staff Training Book.—Mr. Blake moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, that the Merchandising Service be complimented on the compilation and issue of these books.—Carried.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Pharmacy Board, advising that the requirements of the poisons regulations would not allow an unattached label to be inserted inside of plastic vials.

Two letters and enclosures were received from Pharmacy Service Bulletins. Mr. Lloyd moved that the matter be deferred to next month, and in the meantime it be asked to post to all S.B.C. members a copy of a letter which it is proposed should be sent to all chemists, together with a sample bulletin. Mr. Scott seconded the motion, which was carried.

National Employers' Mutual.—A lengthy letter on the subject of Workers' Compensation Insurance was read. Mr. Lloyd moved that the set-up as outlined was unsatisfactory, and the Executive should consult the Guild solicitor and approach the Government to get the Act altered. Mr. Adams seconded the motion, which was carried.

Federal Report.—Mr. Scott reported as follows:—

"Gilseal News."—Federal Council considers that both the Victorian and New South Wales "Gilseal News" should be combined and issued by the Federal Public Relations Secretariat.

Publicity and Merchandising Project.—It is considered that enough institutional advertising has been done, and the advertising should now feature products.

Two-for-One.—Each would now be decided on its merits.

Proprietary Lines on P.M.S.—There has been a reduction by the establishment of base prices, many only obtainable in New South Wales. Guild officials were now meeting the Government in Sydney to discuss policy on base prices.

Analytical Samples.—This system came under strong criticism by Federal Council.

States' Pricing Services.—A remit that Federal Office take over all Pricing Services was not successful.

Voting System.—The question of each delegate being able to vote at Federal Council meetings has been discussed with the solicitor, who gave the opinion that this would be legal and this question will be raised again next year.

New South Wales State President.—It was decided to send a letter to Mr. L. W. Smith, expressing hope for a quick recovery from his present illness.

Federal Executive.—The Executive has been re-elected.

Trade and Commerce Report.—The Chairman, Mr. Clarke, asked for support in the distribution of Leukoplast, stating that this is the best line of its type on the market and the margins are good.

P.A.T.A. Report.—Mr. Lloyd reported as follows:—

(a) P.A.T.A. has resolved to send to the Guild a list of P.A.T.A. lines and to send regularly details of all changes.

(b) P.A.T.A. requests that in future price lists P.A.T.A. lines be marked.

(c) Salmond & Spraggon's two lines Vicks Vapo Rub and Vicks Vatronol have been eliminated from the P.A.T.A. List.

(d) P.A.T.A. had agreed to furnish the Guild with a current copy of its constitution.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. M. G. D. Barr, East Brighton; N. R. Standfield, St. Arnaud; C. L. Williams, Murchison; W. L. Good, Portarlington; J. P. McCoy, Queenscliff; J. A. McKercher, Fawkner; N. W. Naismith, Mentone; K. N. Worrall, Lae, New Guinea; L. Benporath, Collingwood; and A. W. Williamson, Coburg.

District Reports were presented as follows:—

District No. 3—Veterinary Supplies.—Several matters were raised, and the Chairman reported that negotiations were being conducted through the Pharmacy Board.

Pharmaceutical Exhibition.—It was decided to refer to the Merchandising Service a suggestion along these lines.

District No. 6.—This district raised the question of doctors handing out ethicals. Mr. Adams stated that this had been discussed at the recent meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, when an assurance was given that the B.M.A. would circularise its members on the subject.

District No. 20.—It was decided to refer to the Executive and/or the Trade and Commerce Committee a suggestion that an investigation be made of the possibility of printing a monthly folder depicting seasonal items and including the name and address of chemists for distribution by chemists at their discretion.

Christmas Holidays.—It was reported by the Chairman that inquiries had revealed that most retail establishments except in holiday resorts would close on Saturday, December 27. It was decided that this would therefore be a rostered holiday, but members be advised that if they desire to remain open they could make their own arrangements, and that the rostered holidays therefore be:—

December 25—Christmas Day.

December 26—Boxing Day.

December 27—Saturday.

January 1, 1959—New Year's Day.



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—A NEW
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PEDIS and
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ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS PER 100 ml.: Boric Acid, B.P., 2%; Chlorbutol, B.P., 3%; Methyl salicylate, B.P., 18%; Salicylic Acid, B.P., 12%; Undecylenic Acid, B.P., 5.5%.

PACK: 18 c.c. Vial with fitted brush.

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QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mrs. A. M. Thornton has opened a pharmacy at 156 Waterworks road, Ashgrove.

Mr. G. G. Vann, of Oxley road, Graceville, has established a branch pharmacy at 308 Oxley road, Sherwood.

Mr. L. C. W. Fogg is re-establishing his pharmacy in City Buildings, Edward street, Brisbane.

Mr. R. J. Nance has purchased the pharmacy at Nundah conducted for many years by Mr. Alex Shearer.

Mr. C. P. Liebke, who recently resigned from the managership of the F.S. Dispensary, Ipswich, is opening a pharmacy at West street, Toowoomba.

Mr. L. G. Menzies, of Mt. Isa, has purchased Mr. R. J. Nance's branch pharmacy at Dornoch Terrace, West End. Mr. Menzies will conduct the new pharmacy as a branch.

Members of the Southport Night Dispensary Service, which has been established for eleven years, have now purchased the pharmacy of Mr. J. Goodrick in Nerang street, Southport. Mr. J. Rebbechi has been appointed manager of the pharmacy.

A wedding of interest in pharmaceutical circles was that of Miss Jean Findlay, of Coorparoo, who was married to Mr. Robert Burrett, of London, in the Coorparoo Presbyterian Church on October 18. Shortly after the wedding the bride and bridegroom left to make their home in New Zealand.

Mr. P. M. Bruce, of Toowoomba, who has been on the staff of the Royal Hobart Hospital for some time, left during the month by the "Iberia" for overseas, where he expects to stay for eighteen months.

Congratulations to Sandgate chemist, Mr. Bob Hawgood, who is reported to have sailed a copy-book race on the Hamilton Course on November 15, and has become the new "Head of the River" champion.

ENGAGEMENTS

We offer congratulations and good wishes to Mr. E. G. Girdis, of West End, who during the month announced his engagement to Miss Helen Lakidis, of Sandgate.

Congratulations and good wishes are extended also to Mr. John S. Morrison, of Ascot, whose fiancée is Miss Roberta Darke.

QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

The club championships were held at Oxley golf links on November 23. A very strong field both of members and associates competed, and the results of the day's play were as follows:—

Queensland Chemists' Shield: Mr. P. Seeney, 61 points.

Kenneth Mitchell Cup: Mr. P. Seeney.

A Grade: Mr. M. Lyne, 36 points.

B Grade: Mr. J. McSweeney, 35 points.

Four-Ball: Mr. I. Brusasco and Mr. W. Hendy, 62 points.

Nearest the Pin Competition: Mr. B. Cowan.

Putting Competition: Mr. M. Lyne.

This was the last competition for the 1958 season.

NEW POISONS REGULATIONS

New Poisons Regulations were promulgated in the Queensland Government Gazette dated September 15, 1958. These new Regulations take the place of the Poisons Regulations 1947 and all subsequent amendments, which are repealed as from the coming into operation of the new Regulations.

The Regulations just gazetted in some respect follow the pattern suggested for the uniform controls, but depart from that pattern in a number of details.

We shall publish a summary of the main provisions of the Regulations at a later date.

WARNING ON PILLS DANGER

The Director-General of Health and Medical Services, Dr. Fryberg, said on November 17, that sleeping tablets could not be obtained legally without a doctor's prescription.

He was commenting on a police report that six women and one man took overdoses of sleeping pills in Brisbane quite recently.

Dr. Fryberg said there were several types of sleeping tablets, of various strengths, on the market.

Two of the women who took overdoses at the weekend were unconscious and might have died but for prompt discovery and medical treatment.

The Police Commissioner (Mr. Bischof) said that suicides and attempted suicides by overdoses of sleeping tablets were becoming a "daily occurrence." Police would now seriously consider prosecuting people who took an overdose of tablets.

Some people took them, not to kill themselves, but to gain sympathy, not realising the harm they could do to themselves, Mr. Bischof said.

The Queensland Criminal Code provides for a penalty of up to one year in prison for attempted suicide.

Senior police officers said they could not recall if any person had ever been charged.

GUILD SUBURBAN ZONES

It is pleasing to report that during November the Guild Executive visited six metropolitan centres with a view to establishing Guild Suburban Zones. Guild Zones have been functioning very successfully for some years in various parts of Queensland, and as there are now almost 300 Guild members in the Greater Brisbane area, the State Branch Committee felt this would be an opportune time to set about the formation of such zones.

The first meeting was held at Wynnum on November 3. The State President, Mr. C. A. Nichol, accompanied by the Vice-President, Mr. A. W. Eberhardt, and the Treasurer, Mr. Alex Bell, were present, and the chemists of the area agreed to establish a zone, known as the Wynnum-Manly Guild Zone. Mr. F. J. Watson was elected Chairman, and Mr. Morris Jones, Secretary.

The Guild Executive visited Indooroopilly on November 11, when the South-West Guild Zone was established, Mr. R. M. McCawley, of Indooroopilly, being chosen as Chairman, and Mr. A. B. Gainford, of Auchanflower, Secretary.

A very enthusiastic meeting convened by Mr. A. M. Grant-Taylor, resulted in 25 members being present at Kedron on November 13. At this meeting Mr. Grant-Taylor was chosen as Chairman, and Mr. D. J. Carroll as Secretary.

Other meetings planned for this month include one for chemists in the South Side Suburbs, to be held on November 18. On the following evening chemists from the City, Valley and near suburbs met in the Guild Rooms, and the final meeting for the month was held at Newmarket on November 26.

Kotex* shows you $1\frac{1}{2}$ d more profit per pack and you can combine your order with Kotex* belts



3 display stands in Mr. Kofoed's pharmacy.

Mr. A. Kofoed of Newport, Vic.
— "Since displaying Kotex and
Kotex belts in my shop — sales
have definitely increased, especially
the 24-pack size."



Kotex 2's, 12's and 24's can now be assorted with Kotex belts giving you an opportunity to increase your profits on Kotex feminine napkins and Kotex belts still further. If, for example, you buy 3 cases of Kotex plus 3 dozen Kotex belts you would show at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. more profit per pack of Kotex than with other napkins. You also make additional profit on your Kotex belts. Quantity conditions of the Kotex and Kotex belt assortment now becomes four cases, 8 cases ($1\frac{1}{2}$ d. more profit per pkt.) and 25 cases ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d. more profit per pkt.) Note: 3 dozen belts qualifies as one case. Mr. Retailer — this is really **EXTRA PROFIT FOR YOU!**

Increased Sales!

Kotex Double Pack was the first offered to your customers at the new low price — saving them 4d. and giving you a much higher unit sale — and another opportunity to increase your profits! So keep those floor displays well stocked up with Kotex feminine napkins and Kotex belts. Don't miss out — it means more profit for you.

We're continually telling your customers about Kotex. Month after month colour pages and monogravure half-page advertisements are appearing in Women's Weekly and Woman's Day.

This is what typical chemists say:

Mr. Blackall, Annandale Chemist, tells us — "I have found by using the KOTEX display stands in my shop, my sales of KOTEX 12's, 24's and Kotex belts have increased considerably."

Mr. Cavill-Becker, of Hurstville, Sydney — "To promote the sale of Kotex 24's at the new low price a special display was erected in my pharmacy about 6 weeks ago. As a result my sales have increased over 100%."

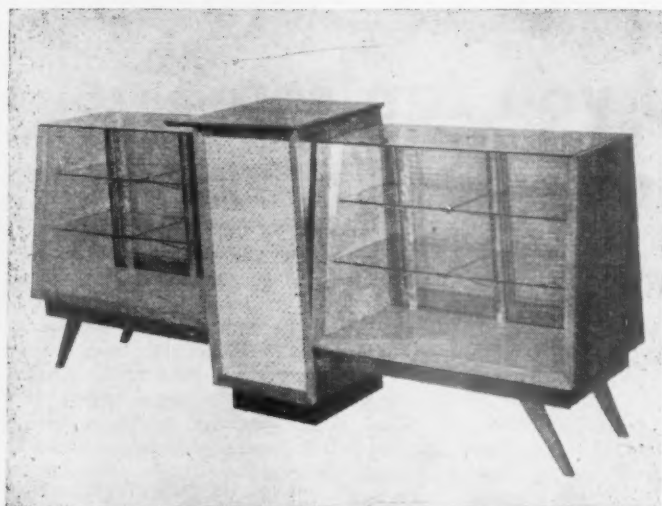
Mr. A. Griffin of Beecroft, Sydney — "My sales of Kotex 24's have more than doubled since the introduction of the new low price. The unit sale of Kotex 12's has not been affected by this increase. Sales of belts have also increased."

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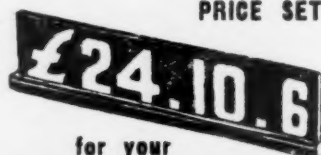
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Stripping with its matching
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QUEENSLAND—Continued

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

The mid-week game for the month was played on November 12, at New Farm. It was a "pairs" day against members of the New Farm club. The chemists had six lots of pairs and one four. The scores were:

	Chemists	New Farm
Thorsen and Ward	21	14
Nolan and Hall	20	20
Carvosso and Allison	14	17
Vance and Bell	20	22
Roush and Gillies	16	25
Benjamin, McDermott, Munro and Fitzsimmons	20	28
	111	126

During the month the Doctors and Dentists played the final for the Milne Browne Cup. The Doctors won on two rinks. The final of the Triennial series for the Milne Browne Cup resulted as follows:

Doctors, 6 points; Chemists, 5 points; Dentists, 4 points.

At Ipswich, on November 16, the final game for the year was played. Sixteen players from the club visited Ipswich, and they enjoyed a "pairs" competition against members of the local club. The Chemists were pleased to have among their numbers for this game George Stephens from Bangalow, and Norm Clarke from Sarina. The scores were:

	Chemists	Ipswich
Nolan and Stephens	23	18
Browne and Dr. Mowat	20	14
Clarke and Dr. Morris	18	16
Kunze and Bell	23	22
Colville and Thorsen	23	24
Allison and McWatters	23	18
Barnett and Hall	21	18
Vance and Ward	13	22
	164	152

It was pleasing that on the final day's play for the year the Chemists scored a victory.

As a wind-up for a very pleasant year of bowling, a Christmas party will be held at Whytecliffe on December 9.

PHARMACY BOARD INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

It is pleasing to report that 54 candidates were successful at the Board's Intermediate Examination, held at the end of October. Ten were granted posts in chemistry, twelve in pharmacy, and four in materia medica. There were 31 failures.

We offer congratulations to the following successful candidates:—

Misses J. R. Anderson, G. E. Govey, C. E. Johnson, M. C. Johnson, J. E. Burkitt, I. B. Jones, M. J. Williams. Messrs. J. W. Brewer, K. H. Catchpole, T. C. Cichero, J. A. Clem, K. Davis, G. F. Dwyer, A. R. Evans, J. B. Fry, T. B. Hancock, S. Hrstich, H. B. Hunter, N. A. Hunt-Sharp, R. S. T. Jenyns, L. C. Jones, D. S. Joyce, G. Karoll, A. W. Kelly, D. R. Kennedy, D. D. McLennan, T. M. Newman, B. R. Noble, A. L. Rae, J. G. Ralph, S. J. Saffioti, R. H. Seaborn, L. J. Seabrook, L. W. Twine, I. C. Tyrie, R. D. Uhlmann, R. M. Whitehouse, B. W. Wippell, B. R. H. Wood, D. C. Lawie, A. Horsburgh, B. A. Wright, H. W. Lee, J. P. Morzone, A. R. Wright, I. T. Perren, B. E. Bryant, B. C. Hennessy, F. W. V. Sheppard, E. M. Thompson, J. J. Edwards, K. G. Evans, A. Lazaredes, M. J. Katahanas.

The following were granted posts:—

Chemistry: Misses D. B. Solomon, E. D. Stallman, M. H. Murray; Messrs. E. H. Benjamin, T. C. Hope, J. L.

Jerrard, S. J. Patane, P. J. Zappala, I. L. Wort, J. B. Miley.

Pharmacy: Misses R. T. Barcham, A. A. Delahunty, J. M. McFarlane, D. E. Taylor, J. Anderson; Messrs. G. A. K. Appleyard, B. N. Ellemor, H. L. Houghton, T. McKeon, P. J. Speedy, R. J. Hayles, P. M. Darley.

Materia Medica.—Miss M. B. Hitzke; Messrs. M. L. Nance, B. W. Shepherd, C. G. White.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on November 13.

Attendance.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Misses E. Chalmers and G. Elliott, Messrs. A. B. Gainford, I. M. Young, R. V. S. Martin, J. S. D. Mellick, B. Page, K. Woods, J. E. McCaskie and the Secretary.

Welcome.—The President said he would like to extend a welcome to Mr. Greig, a former Councillor of this Society. It was very nice to have him present. Mr. Wells said he also desired to extend a welcome to Mr. Woods. He was pleased to know that he could now see his way clear to rejoin the Council.

Mr. Mellick said he was very pleased that Mr. Woods had been able to come along once again to the Council. He moved that he be co-opted a Councillor as from tonight. Seconded by Miss Chalmers. Carried.

Invitation to Mr. A. M. Grant-Taylor.—Following the last meeting Mr. Wells said he had extended an invitation to Mr. Grant-Taylor to be co-opted a member of the Council. Mr. Grant-Taylor had given the matter consideration, and he had telephoned him that day, stating he would be pleased to become associated with the Council.

Other members were pleased to learn that it would be possible for Mr. Grant-Taylor to join the Council, and on the motion of Mr. McCaskie, seconded by Mr. Gainford, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Grant-Taylor be co-opted and he be advised accordingly.

Correspondence.—To Mr. K. G. Attiwill, advising that the Minister for Health announced on November 4 that a University Degree Course in Pharmacy would be introduced in Queensland at the start of the 1960 academic year and requesting that he advise the Association Executive. Mr. Attiwill had written thanking him for the advice.

Mr. Wells also reported that he had received a telegram from the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, offering congratulations on his election as President.

To Mr. L. A. Stevens, advising that the Council regretted that he could not see his way clear to continue his association with it and conveying sincere thanks for his services whilst a Councillor and also as President.

To a country member, stating a reply from the Manager of 4BK regarding broadcasts by "Medical Mother" indicated that he would direct "Medical Mother" to state in her letters if a doctor's prescription is required for any medicines she may suggest.

New Member Elected.—Mr. R. G. Kalaf.

Reports.—Reports on current journals were submitted. Miss Chalmers reported on the "A.J.P." and Miss Elliott on British Journals.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported that the final examination would be commenced the following week. The date of the next intermediate examination has been set as February 17 and 18.

Report of Interview with Dr. Noble.—Mr. Wells reported that Mr. Nichol, Mr. Mellick and he were present by invitation to interview Dr. Noble on October 21. Dr. Noble and the Under-Secretary were in attendance. Mr. Wells said the Minister advised that he would make an announcement in the House concerning the Pharmaceutical Course starting within the University in 1960.

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Park, U 3620.
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Street, Perth. BF 1791.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

Report on Liaison Committee Meeting.—Mr. Mellick moved that the minutes as circulated be taken as read. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

Mr. Greig said in the Council's advice to members it should be pointed out that in view of the announcement by the Minister concerning pharmaceutical education in 1960, it is suggested that any apprentices taken next year should be those who have a matriculation entrance standard.

The President said that letters had been received from several country members concerning the new course, especially as some of them had apprentices in various years and one or two had apprentices who would be going for the Final Examination in Brisbane in 1960.

Mr. Mellick recommended that advice along the following lines be sent to these pharmacists—

1. The Council has no details concerning the new course, other than the Press announcement.

2. The Council considers it undesirable to take apprentices in 1959 unless such apprentices have reached matriculation standard, so that if the student wishes to proceed to the University to complete the Bachelor of Pharmacy course, he or she may do so. Of course it would mean that an apprentice who started in 1959 with Senior Matriculation entrance and then proceeded to the University in 1960 would have to do the first year of the course at the University.

3. If a student with Matriculation Entrance could commence the course in 1959, but wishes to proceed to the University in 1960 to undertake the Bachelor of Pharmacy Course, he or she could be employed in the pharmacy as shop assistant for 1959, this being purely a matter of arrangement between the pharmacist and the student.

4. Students who are already studying under the present course will continue that course without any disturbance under the present syllabus.

Mr. Greig said before the meeting dispersed he would like to thank the President and Councillors for inviting him to the meeting. It was like old times to be back again.

Mr. Wells assured Mr. Greig they were very happy to have him present and they hoped it would not be very long before he would be able to come again.

The meeting closed at 11.20 p.m.

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on November 6, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. C. A. Nichol (President), Messrs. A. W. Eberhardt, N. Edmiston, F. H. Phillips, H. Darrouzet, R. M. Ward, A. B. Chater, W. E. Martin, W. A. Lenehan, A. Bell, J. J. Delahunty, L. W. Huxham, A. M. McFarlane and the State Secretary.

Welcome to Mr. Edmiston.—The President extended a warm welcome to Mr. Edmiston, of Nambour, who was attending his first meeting as a member of the State Branch Committee. He assured Mr. Edmiston that he and the other members were very happy to see him, and looked forward to a lot of merchandising ideas from him. He hoped Mr. Edmiston's association with the State Branch Committee would be pleasant and would prove of benefit to him as well as the State Branch Committee. Mr. Edmiston thanked the President and other members of the Committee for the welcome extended to him.

Congratulations to Mr. Lenehan.—The President said it was his very pleasant duty to announce that life membership of the Guild was unanimously conferred on Mr. Lenehan at the Federal Council Meeting which

had just concluded. This announcement was greeted with applause.

Appointment of Mr. Edmiston to Trade and Commerce Committee.—Mr. Nicol said he felt that the Committee should make use of Mr. Edmiston's services by appointing him a member of the Trade and Commerce Committee. Mr. Edmiston said he would be very happy to fit in wherever the President and members of the Committee felt would be best.

Visit to Wynnum.—Mr. Nichol reported that Mr. Bell and he went to Wynnum on the evening of November 3. Nine members in the area were invited and seven were present. Mr. Nichol said they talked on Guild matters generally, and it was agreed to form a zone in the area. Mr. F. J. Watson was elected Chairman and Mr. E. M. Jones Secretary. Mr. Nichol said he and Mr. Bell felt that members in the area were very happy that they had come from Guild headquarters. They were going to meet again in two weeks time.

New Members Elected.—Mr. J. Hole, Brisbane, and Mrs. A. M. Thornton, Ashgrove.

Reinstatement.—Mr. L. C. W. Fogg, City Building, Edward street, Brisbane.

Correspondence.—To Mr. L. W. Smith, President, N.S.W. Branch, conveying best wishes for an early restoration to health and strength.

To Mr. G. R. Wells, offering congratulations on his election to the presidency of the Society. Reply, expressing appreciation of the Committee's good wishes. Stating he considers that close liaison between the Guild and Society is essential.

To Federal Secretary, advising that Guild members in Queensland have been very impressed with the publication of "The Story of Your Guild," and conveying this Branch's thanks to the Federal Council for authorising the publication of such a record of Guild history and achievement; also to Mr. K. G. Attwill, offering congratulations on the publication.

To a member, advising that his suggestion of an insignia or star being placed on chemists only lines has been placed before the merchandising section. Pointing out that in view of many lines overseas which have been chemist only for years now coming on the open market, the Merchandising Service feels that such a suggestion of a brand or insignia being placed on lines in Australia might present implications which would prove dangerous to the future marketing of such lines which are now reserved to chemists only.

From Customs Department, notifying alteration in the permitted quantity of rectified spirit to chemists from two gallons to one gallon per month. This information had been circularised to members.

From Medical Benefits Fund of Australia, advising that some Guild chemists have been approached by a representative of the M.U.I.O.O.F. with a view to establishing agencies on a similar basis to that established by the Medical Benefits Fund through the Guild some years ago now. Requesting that the Guild advise its members that the Medical Benefits strongly disapproves of agencies being established alongside its own agency by an organisation carrying a similar name.—The President reported action had already been taken by a circular issued to all members.

From Mr. H. Darrouzet, (1) reporting the Sheldon Drug Co. is marketing "Gala" products as an exclusive agency line. Noted.

(2) Re "Have-Have Not" Stock—Consideration of proposals set out. It was agreed that this material be passed over to the Trade and Commerce Committee for consideration and report.

From Industrial Court, advising that hearings for increases in district allowances will be held on December 9. Mr. Eberhardt said he had had several interviews with the staff of Mr. Coneybeer's office concerning alterations to the Chemists' Assistants' Award. For the information of the meeting he enumerated the various amendments which were being made.

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

After discussion, Mr. Chater moved that this award with the amendments be presented to the Court, and the Executive be empowered to meet and confer with representatives of the Chemists' Assistants' Union if and when the occasion arises. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

Mr. Nichol said he would like to convey the Committee's thanks to Mr. Eberhardt for the very good work he has done on behalf of the Committee in connection with the amendments to the Chemists' Assistants' Award and other industrial matters.

Mr. Huxham endorsed the President's remarks, and moved that the Committee's appreciation of Mr. Eberhardt's services in this connection be recorded in the minutes. Seconded by Mr. Chater. Carried.

From Taxation Standing Committee, requesting the names of Guild representatives for the ensuing year.—It was resolved that the Guild representatives be Messrs. R. M. Ward and L. W. Huxham.

From Chamber of Commerce copy of advice to delegates attending the meeting of the Drug and Allied Trades Council.

Reports were presented as follows:—

Merchandising.—Mr. Delahunty reported on matters coming within this sphere during the month.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported that the dates for the next Intermediate examination were February 17 and 18.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Chater reported that he had received a communication from the Federal Secretary, seeking information concerning sulpha drugs, and he outlined the particulars required by Federal Office. The President thanked Mr. Chater for his report.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin presented a comprehensive report on the Federal Council meeting held at Melbourne at the end of October.

At the conclusion of the report, Mr. Phillips congratulated the Federal delegate on the preparation of his report, which was most concise and very interesting. Seconded by Mr. Lenehan. Carried.

Meeting with Minister for Health and Home Affairs (Dr. Noble).—Mr. Nichol reported that, in company with Mr. Wells and Mr. Mellick, from the Society, at the request of the Minister, Dr. Noble, they had waited on him on October 21 in regard to amendments to the Pharmacy Act, which had been submitted by the Society and Guild.

Publications Issued by the Merchandising Section During the Month—Principles of Successful Selling in Retail Pharmacy and Planning the Modern Pharmacy.—Members said these were really excellent publications, and they knew they had been received with great interest by Guild members everywhere. They realised the preparation of such booklets entailed a great deal of time, thought and planning. On the motion of Mr. Edmiston, seconded by Mr. Martin, it was agreed that a letter of congratulation should be sent to the Merchandising Manager and his assistant for their services in the preparation of such publications.

Taxation Deductions.—The Secretary reported that a member had inquired what could actually be claimed by the public as taxation deductions. It was agreed that the member be advised that anything for the treatment of illness, including surgical dressings, should be the only items enumerated on a Taxation Deduction Card.

P.D.L. Membership.—Mr. Lenehan drew attention to the fact that P.D.L. membership in Queensland is still low in comparison with membership of the Society and Guild, and he thought a suitable par, drawing attention to the benefits of P.D.L. membership, could be distributed at an early date, with a view to building up the membership in this State.

Other members endorsed Mr. Lenehan's views, and the Secretary was requested to attend to this. The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

RING

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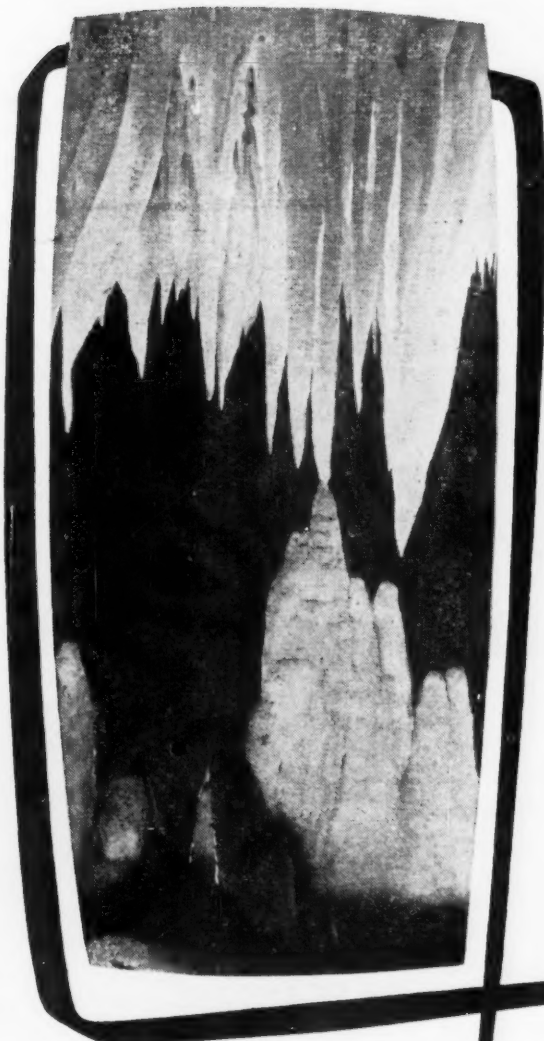
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

At the end of October, **Mr. A. A. Russell** left for the Melbourne meeting of the Federal Council of the Guild, leaving **Mr. P. Hislop** in charge of his Hyde Park pharmacy. After the meeting **Mr. Russell** had a short vacation in Melbourne, and during that period **Mrs. B. Ewers** acted as locum.

Miss Margaret Evans is on her way home from Europe via New Zealand, where she became registered under reciprocal agreement.

The President of the Pharmacy Board, **Mr. K. S. Porter**; the Treasurer, **Mr. D. C. Hill**; and member, **Mr. B. F. Mildren**, were in attendance early in November at the Pharmacy Dept. for the examination of candidates. Their respective locums were **Mr. H. G. Collyer**, **Mr. G. Offe** and **Mr. J. Simon**.

Mr. H. W. Salman assisted **Mr. P. O'Reilly**, of Ovingham during October and part of November.

Mr. J. Pain assisted **Mr. F. Best**, of Hahndorf during the early part of November.

Mr. W. Blanks has resigned his position on the Pharmacy Dept. of Adelaide Children's Hospital, and is now managing Carrig-Chemists Ltd. in Hindmarsh.

Mr. A. Bay (formerly Bajorunas) has opened a pharmacy on the corner of Seacombe road and High street, in Brighton Heights.

Early in November, **Mr. W. Vivian** visited Port Pirie to act as relieving manager for **Mr. T. Skewes**.

Mr. J. Jeffs spent the latter portion of the month assisting **Mr. D. Peek**, of Warradale.

Mr. A. Flower visited Murray Bridge in the concluding weeks of November to manage the pharmacy of **Mr. F. Butcher** for a short time.

Mr. L. E. Hart, a Victorian chemist, has become registered in South Australia.

Mr. A. Hodgson was managing the pharmacy of Tiver & Tiver, Glenelg, during the absence of **Mr. J. Tiver** during the end of October and for most of November.

Mr. M. Ramsey has returned to the city from Whyalla and at present is acting for the Friendly Society Medical Association as relieving manager.

Mrs. V. Holloway has transferred from the Queensland to the South Australian Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists. Similarly, **Mr. B. Lees** is transferring from New Zealand.

Mr. P. Hislop acted during the middle of November as reliever for **Mr. I. Rankine**, of Woodville.

Mr. V. Moriarty spent two weeks of the current month with **Mr. R. T. Tulloch**, of Croydon Park.

Mr. R. Brice writes from London of the successful run of his 21-year-old "bomb" right up to North Cape in Norway, and of the leaving of **Ron Medlow** in that country whilst he and **Don Farley** returned via Finland and Scotland. "Danish and Swedish pharmacy could not have done more for us. The Swedish Society took us to dinner at a fabulous restaurant, and we won't forget that evening for the rest of our lives—am back in my old job as superintendent of the company at the Baker street pharmacy where there are about 50/50 private and Government prescriptions, in contrast to the usual 99 per cent. of contract work. I expect to come home via Canada early in the New Year."

Since his return to Adelaide from Hamley Bridge, **Mr. J. Bertram** has acted as relieving manager in turn for **Mr. T. Curnow**, of Clarence Park, and **Mr. C. A. M. Reid**, of Glenelg, and **Mr. P. Garrett**, of Malvern.

ENGAGEMENT

Phillips—Blanks.—**Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Phillips**, of Semaphore, have much pleasure in announcing the engagement of their elder daughter, **Fay Lorraine**, to **William Bennett**, elder son of **Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Blanks**, of Hove.

WEDDING

Cornish—Valente.—The marriage of **Patricia Pauline**, only daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Cornish**, of Queens-town, to **Julian Anthony**, younger son of **Mr. and Mrs. G. Valente**, of Glenville, was solemnised at Sacred Heart Church, Semaphore, on October 25.

BIRTHS

Congratulations to the following:

Hennessy (nee Laing).—On October 30, at Memorial, to **Janine** and **Ian**—a daughter.

Huxtable (nee Deslandes).—To **June** and **Colin**, at Calvary, October 25—a daughter.

Cracknell (nee Austin).—To **Barbara** and **John**, at Gladstone—a daughter (**Bernadette Anne**).

Coleman (nee Yates).—On November 7, at Gumeracha Hospital, to **Phyllis** and **Ron**—a daughter (**Leanne Rosslyn**).

Cescato.—To **Guido** and **Carmel**—a son, at Burnside Memorial Hospital.

DEATH OF MR. HAROLD BICKFORD

Mr. Harold Bickford, Chairman of Directors of **D. H. A. (South Australia) Ltd.**, died peacefully at his home on October 23.

The late **Mr. Harold Bickford** was a grandson of the founder of the company which became so well known as **A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd.**, from 1840 until 1954, when a change of name took place and the company became known as **D.H.A. (South Australia) Limited**.

On completion of his education at **St. Peter's College**, Adelaide, the young **Harold Bickford** entered the business, and after gaining a thorough knowledge of the work of the company, became Managing Director, and later Chairman of Directors, which position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Bickford was a lovable gentleman, well known in commercial, educational and sporting activities.

We extend sincere sympathy to the members of the family.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on October 20, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—**Mr. K. S. Porter** (President) in the Chair, **Messrs. G. L. Burns**, **L. A. Craig**, **D. C. Hill**, **E. F. Lipsham**, **R. C. McCarthy** and **B. F. Mildren**, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence received and acknowledged.

Circular letter from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising dates of next meeting of the Association in Adelaide, and giving tentative programme.

From an officer of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, asking for details of Registrar's office in South Australia to use in appeal for increased classification in the Queensland Public Service. Informed that in South Australia the position is not part of the public service.

From the Hi-Speed Manufacturing Co. of New South

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Wales, requesting copy of Poisons Act. Referred to Government Printer.

From Mr. D. B. Thompson, advising intention to go to Canada, and asking details regarding recognition there. Information supplied.

Mr. McCarthy submitted a brief report on items of interest extracted from the regulations, copies of regulations relating to therapeutic substances, dangerous drugs and poisons in Great Britain.

Mr. McCarthy also reported on amendments to the Poisons, S.D. and D.D. Schedules and pharmacy regulations of Victoria.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £45/18/- were passed for payment.

Apprentices, re Galenicals.—Reports on collection and delivery of Set II and examination of Set IV were received and noted. The Registrar was authorised to communicate with apprentices whose work called for improvement.

The Registrar reported on action he had already taken with regard to Sets I and III.

Inspections.—The report of the inspector on routine inspection of pharmacies at Gawler, Elizabeth and Salisbury was tabled. The labels collected by the inspector were examined and found to be in accordance with the Regulations. The inspector found all pharmacies, with two exceptions, to be in order and complying with the provisions of the Act and the Regulations.

The deficiencies were pointed out to the pharmacists concerned, who undertook to have the points rectified. The Registrar was then directed to contact both men concerned and ask them to advise in writing when the work had been completed.

Minimum Equipment for Training of Apprentices.—The report received from Mr. Lipsham and circulated to members was considered. It was decided that, in view of the altered conditions relating to dispensing in recent years, there should be a modernising of the minimum equipment considered essential for the training of apprentices.

It was then resolved that the recommendations contained in the report be accepted in principle, and details be left with the President and Mr. Lipsham to put the amended system into operation.

Depots.—Letter to Mr. L. H. Manning, advising approval of application for depot at Narrung.

Change of Name.—Personal application by Mr. Andrius Bajorunas, who produced original of memo of change from the Deputy-Registrar-General of Deeds (copy taken). New name Andrius Bay. Approval was given for the Registrar to enter the altered name in the records.

Relievers.—Mrs. J. B. Bullock to R. A. Taylor, T. F. Christie to G. Trevelyan, H. G. Collyer to Messrs. A. A. Russell and K. Oswald, M. R. Eckersley to E. W. Theel, J. R. Jelfs to Fisk's Pharmacy and Mr. D. B. Goscombe, R. L. Jones to D. P. Jones, Miss M. E. Laffer to F. M. Streicher, V. J. Moriarty to R. W. Phillips, R. A. Taylor to A. Reusch, W. Vivian to J. V. Burns, J. S. Bertram to Messrs. T. Curnow, C. A. M. Reid and J. D. Garrett, Mrs. B. Ewer to S. Mudie, G. R. Goldsack to Messrs. J. G. Cox and G. Bartold, P. A. Hislop to R. J. Brougham.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on November 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (President), in the chair, Messrs. K. D. Johnson, E. F. Lipsham, J. R. Pick-

ering, B. G. Wandke and Miss Z. M. Walsh, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence received and acknowledged.

To Mr. F. J. Boyd, giving details of hospital pharmacists in South Australia, in reply to his request.

To Mr. H. Basten, congratulating him on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor. Acknowledgment thanking Council for good wishes.

From the Pharmacy Board, thanking Council for making available (for examination purposes) copies of 1948 and 1953 B.P's.

To Department of Air, returning film borrowed for post-graduate talks.

Letters from and to the guardian of a prospective student from Indonesia, asking for details of apprenticeship and advising difficulty of overseas students arranging apprenticeships without a personal appearance.

To Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., returning two tape recordings on Infant Feeding and Eye Drops.

From the Local Secretary, A.N.Z.A.A.S., conveying thanks of Local Organising Committee for the Council's support in recent conference.

A comprehensive statement on the orientation of pharmaceutical organisations within the Commonwealth, as prepared by the Senior Lecturer for students, was tabled for the information of members. The Senior Lecturer explained that he had prepared the statement for the use of students in History of Pharmacy. Members expressed their appreciation to Mr. Lipsham for his effort in recasting the concise statement and thanked him for his thoughtfulness in distributing copies to members of the Council.

Education: Annual Prizes.—Notice of motion submitted by Mr. E. F. Lipsham at the previous meeting, on September 29, viz.:

"That the awards in the Diploma Course be—

1st year: Patterson Memorial Award for top distinction and the J. H. Hardy Prize for Elementary Pharmacy.

2nd year: Francis Hardey Faulding Memorial Award for top distinction.

3rd year: The Parke-Davis Awards for first and second distinctions.

4th year: The Pharmaceutical Society Prize for top distinction provided that the student who reached that position in 4th year was not the recipient of one of the three whole of course awards. The N. H. Tonkin Memorial Prize for top distinction in Pharmacology for 1958 and 1959 only.

Course as a whole: Gold Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society for top place and Silver Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society for second place in selected subjects already determined. Kodak Prize for top place in selected subjects already determined."

The motion as submitted was carried unanimously. The Secretary was directed to advise A.U.S.P.A. the details of awards for 1958.

Francis Hardey Faulding Memorial Award.—After discussion it was resolved to accept from F. H. Faulding & Company Ltd. the donation of a mortar and pestle and a monetary supplement as a memorial award to commemorate the late Francis Hardey Faulding, one of the early pharmacists in South Australia. The Secretary was directed to thank the company for the donation.

It was decided to purchase two copies of Martindale to be allocated as awards, as this is considered a suitable type of publication for such purpose.

Special Lectures by Guest Speakers.—The Senior Lecturer reported that the usual lectures to advanced students had been given by the under-mentioned:

Mr. F. Hawes—"Business Studies"

Mr. R. A. Potter—"Banking"

Mr. C. G. Stebbing—"Insurance"

Inspector Evans—"Aspects of Criminal Law in S.A."

Finance.—Statement for the month of October was

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £1206/4/4 were passed for payment.

A holding of £1500 34% Commonwealth Treasury Bonds maturing 15/10/58 was reinvested on Education Account in short term low interest Commonwealth Bonds.

New Member Elected.—Mr. T. J. Lockett.

The Secretary tabled a list containing the names of 86 members whose subscriptions for the year ended June 30, 1959, were outstanding, and advised that second notices were in course of preparation. He was authorised to forward a letter with each statement of account.

P.A.A. Conference.—Letters to South Australian Hotel and Hotel Richmond, confirming tentative reservations made by Mr. Cotterell.

Post-Graduate Sessions.—The President reported on the meeting held on October 16, on the subject of Civil Defence. The material in the lectures was excellent and was very well presented by speakers, indicating a considerable amount of preparation. The attendance could only be classed as disappointing and most discouraging to the speakers, who gave their time in the interests of fellow members.

Social Functions.—The Secretary was directed to prepare a draft programme of pharmaceutical meetings and proposed functions for the first half of 1959, and submit it to the December meeting.

Addressograph.—The Secretary reported that he had deferred further investigation pending the return of the Treasurer, but had heard of a good second-hand machine available, and he intended to inspect it within the next few days.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Churchill Building, Gawler Place, Adelaide, on November 10, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, A. G. Lean, Walter C. Cotterell, J. Physick, J. W. Stain, J. C. Measday, V. L. Mitchell and L. H. Duncan (Secretary).

All-night Pharmacy.—Following the approval for the purchase of the shares in Burden Ltd. given at a special meeting held on October 15, the Secretary reported having completed formation of the Co-operative Company and that circulars had already been despatched to all members, requesting their support by applying for shares in the co-operative company.

The President then presented a letter which he proposed should be circulated among the members of the Guild, calling on all members to give their full support to the establishment of the all-night pharmacy. It was resolved that this letter be circulated to the members as soon as possible.

Prices Department.—The President reported upon the result of the deputation to the Premier and the Secretary read a letter dated October 29, received from the Premier. Official notification had been received that the new dispensing fee increases would operate from November 6, and all members had been notified of the details of these increases. Briefly the results of the increases were—

1. An increase of approximately 20 per cent. on all dispensing fees, including ethical proprietary prescriptions, and,

2. A flat margin of 50 per cent. mark-up on all ethical proprietary prescriptions.

Relaxa Tabs.—Mr. Cotterell reported to the meeting upon the results of an interview with H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd., attended by Mr. Russell, Mr. Ross and himself. It was understood that one of the principals of that com-

pany would visit Adelaide very shortly and would meet the Guild Executive Committee, when the whole matter would be fully discussed.

It was decided to refer to Mr. Ross the question of making the undermentioned lines, Chemist-Only lines—A. R. Tablets, Dodo Tablets, Woods' Cod Liver Oil.

Merchandising Advertising Publicity Scheme.—This was deferred until November 17, when Mr. Ross would attend the meeting and give full details of the plan as it exists in the other States.

Extra Medicine Schedule.—The Federal delegates reported upon the discussions at the Federal Council Meeting concerning the necessity for an Extra Medicine Schedule.

Wholesale Distribution of Ethicals.—No reply from Eli Lilly & Co. concerning the lack of availability of its lines on Saturday mornings. Further letter to be written to this company.

D.H.A. & Bickford's Parcel Buys.—The secretary reported that the question of these parcel buys had been referred to Mr. Ross for an approach to be made direct to the head office of those companies.

Taxation Cards.—Details of the Western Australian card and the cost thereof had been received and Mr. Patrick presented to the meeting a specimen copy of a proposed card for South Australia. It was decided that Mr. Patrick and the Trade and Commerce Committee submit their suggestions to a printer and report back to a later meeting.

Pharmatex.—The Federal delegates reported upon the suggestions concerning a new pack and stated that these had been further discussed with Mr. Ross and that some action would be taken to improve the pack as a boost to greater turnover.

Newcastle Branch Merchandise Meetings.—The Federal delegates reported that they had sought details of the speakers at the Newcastle branch and that Mr. Conolly would write and give a report upon these.

Christmas Holiday Hours.—It was resolved that the secretary have the necessary Christmas holiday hours cards printed.

Christmas Calendars.—The suggestions made by the Federal delegates to Mr. Ross were considered worthy of consideration and it was understood that some action would be taken for Christmas 1959, if a full investigation showed that response from members would be worth while.

National Health Act—Flat Professional Fee.—Federal delegates reported upon this matter and advised that a new approach had been made to the Federal Government.

Federal Council Annual Meeting.—Resolutions passed as a result of the Federal Council meeting were explained to the meeting by the Federal delegates and discussed where necessary.

It was resolved that the State Branch Committee appreciate the efforts of the Federal delegates, Mr. Cotterell and Mr. Russell, in attending to the affairs of the branch and for the full report made upon the proceedings of the Federal Council meetings.

Arising out of these reports it was to be noted for the future—

1. Continue to press for equal voting rights for both delegates.

2. Necessity for a Commonwealth "Gilseal News."

3. That all future remits be accompanied by a full report of the reason for it being placed on the agenda.

"Gilseal" Cotton Wool.—Federal delegates advised that arrangements had been made for this line to be packaged for the Guild and that Johnson & Johnson had agreed that the label would contain a statement to the effect that it had been packed by Johnson & Johnson for the Guild.

Accreditation of Wholesalers.—The report of the Fede-

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

ral delegates concerning discussions at the Federal Council on this subject were discussed and it had been ascertained that it was the prerogative of the State Branch Committee to accredit wholesale houses in their respective States for the handling of "Gilseal" and Chemist-Only lines. It was therefore resolved that the secretary should notify the Adelaide Drug Co. Ltd. of its accreditation as a wholesaler and to ask the company to support the stocking of a full range of "Gilseal" lines.

The accredited wholesalers in South Australia were—Drug Houses of Australia Ltd.; F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Pharmaceutical Supplies Ltd., Arthur Searcy & Co. Ltd., Southern Drug Co. Ltd., and Adelaide Drug Co. Ltd.

Magazine Advertising.—The President further emphasised the dangers of this form of advertising, and it was resolved that the State Branch Committee is of the opinion that it is against all of the interests and ethics of the Guild that members enter this form of advertising. It was considered that this preferential form of advertising would give some members a trading advantage over their fellow members and therefore should be discouraged.

Merchandising Group Meeting at the National Cash Register Co.—Mr. Patrick reported that this had been satisfactorily attended, that the meeting had been well organised, and that most of the information submitted to the members was very interesting.

Margin for Skill.—Federal delegates advised that there had not been very much support in favour of this suggestion, mainly because of its difficulty of implementation, which would have to be fully investigated.

The secretary was asked to obtain copies of the awards in all States of the Commonwealth from the Chamber of Manufactures.

Direct Supply of Prescriptions by the Warehouses.—The Secretary read a copy of a letter sent to all warehouses, complaining of the direct supply of prescriptions to the public. Replies received from various wholesalers were also read to the meeting. It was resolved that the secretary's action be endorsed and that the correspondence be received.

Correspondence.—From Department of Customs and Excise, advising that it has been decided to restrict supplies of spirit delivered to chemists to one gallon per month as a general principle, subject to relief in cases where a hardship might be created.

Letter re Ellis Skin Liniment and Lotion, dated October 14, was read, and it was decided that this letter should be referred to the P.A.T.A.

Duration of Committee Meetings.—After discussion it was resolved that two meetings should be held in each month, the first to be held on the second Monday and the other to be held on the third Monday in each month. As far as possible the agenda for the two meetings would be divided into two parts, the first meeting to consider the minutes, the business arising from the previous meeting, finance and other sundry correspondence, and the second meeting to handle merchandising matters, pricing, Federal delegate's report and any other business.

P.B.A. Inspector.—Complaints had been received concerning the request by the P.B.A. Inspector for copies of invoices to check prices, etc. It was decided that the secretary should write to the Federal Office and advise them of the practice of the P.B.A. Inspector, particularly pointing out the request for phenobarb. invoices; also to refer particularly to the technicality of requesting a test scrip for A.P.C. A.P.F. as that particular prescription was not usually available here, the official standard in this State being A.P.C. B.P. or B.P.C.

A.P.C. A.P.F. was not readily available from the approved manufacturers in this State.

Ready-prepared Pensioner Pharmaceutical Benefits.—Advice received from the Chief Pharmacist, Mr. S. Fewell, that our letter dated October 15 had been referred to the Department of Health, Canberra, for attention.

New Member Elected.—Mr. A. Ross Williams, Richmond.

Commonwealth Department of Health Pamphlets.—It was decided that the secretary should insert in the next issue of the "Gilseal" Bulletin a notice to all members, urging them to co-operate with the Department of Health in the distribution of pamphlets dealing with hospital benefits, medical benefits, pensioner medical benefits, pharmaceutical benefits and the T.B. campaign, and if necessary for them to obtain extra copies for distribution among their customers.

It was decided also that the secretary should write to Federal Office and suggest that in future all of these pamphlets should be incorporated in one social service pamphlet instead of five separate ones and that each pamphlet should contain a mention of the fact that the life of the prescription was for six months only and also that repeat authorisations may be dispensed by every pharmacist.

Trade and Commerce Committee Report.—Mr. Patrick referred to the poor publicity concerning "Gilseal" Dyes, particularly in connection with stands and show cards. It was decided that the secretary should write to Mr. Ross and ask him to refer this matter to the company concerned.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer suggested that the new dispensing fees scale should be printed on good quality paper and be punched for easy insertion in the existing price books.

He also informed the meeting that the Retail Price List was being reprinted and should be available for distribution to members within a fortnight.

It was decided that a circular giving full instructions for the operation of the Retail Price List should go to all members to ensure that they were aware of the method of inserting the new amendment sheets, etc. Copies of this circular to be sent to the Tasmanian Branch with their new books as well.

The secretary was asked to endeavour to find a suitable alphabetical index which could be used with the Retail Price List and advise the cost thereof to the next meeting.

It was suggested to the Pricing Officer that there should be a re-mark of all formulae and that the circular to members should draw attention to the necessity for the reprinting of prescriptions issued prior to November 6, 1958.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal delegate stated that he had nothing further to report as the business had already been covered in his comments on the Federal Council meeting in Melbourne.

Third Schedule Poisons.—The secretary was instructed to write to Mr. McCarthy and ask whether the list of Third Schedule Poisons was available for distribution.

All-night Pharmacy: Opening Advertising.—It was resolved that Mr. Ross, of the Federal Merchandising Service, be invited to take up space in the "Advertiser" in connection with the opening of the proposed all-night pharmacy.

Chemist-Only Policy in England.—Mr. Russell read some comments on the Chemist-Only Policy in England and pointed out that this policy was not as stringent as at first thought.

Dispensing Fees.—It was resolved that special thanks be extended to the sub-committee appointed to obtain an increase in dispensing fees and to congratulate them on their efforts in obtaining the recent increases.

The meeting was then declared closed.



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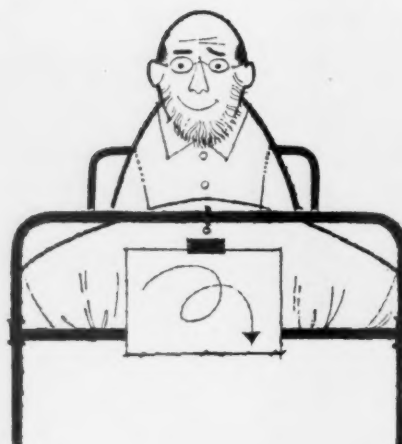
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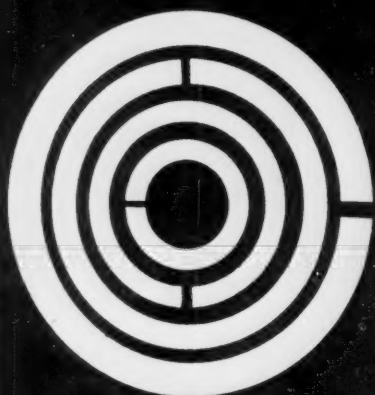
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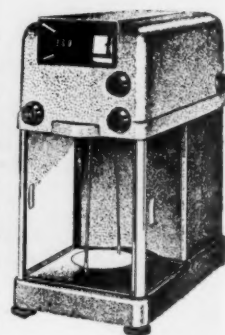


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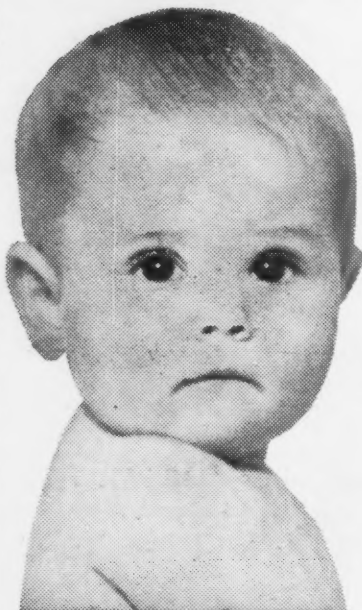
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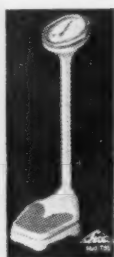
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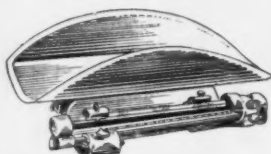
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